PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,765—New Series.
BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1903.
[TEN PAGES.]
PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	17th Jan.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th „
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	31st „
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	14th „
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st „
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	14th „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st „
* MASSILIA	5011	G W Cockman	28th „
M.L ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th „
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th „
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th „
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	9th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H Gordon	16th „

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The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Mar. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4351	3rd Feb. 1903
a TIROL	Bretfel	2,771	20th Feb. 1903
TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	F. Colledani	6,500	26th Mar. 1903

a Will call at Karachi, b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

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Steamer,	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	......	4,285	28th Feb., 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street
Bombay, 8th January, 1903.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan., 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Feb., 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Mar. 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th April, 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class,	2nd Class.	3rd Class,
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	„ 900	„ 525	

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BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1903
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Muzio	17th Feb. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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Esplanade Road, No. 27.

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S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 16th January, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 13th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on THURSDAY, the 15th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about MONDAY, 19th January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 20th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th January, 1903.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Remes	12th Feb. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guignes	12th Mar. 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

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ENGLISH-PICKLED PORK, Legs and Bellies.
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ENGLISH OX-TONGUES IN JELLY.
ENGLISH HAMS, Home-Cured Pale Cumberland.
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ENGLISH XMAS PUDDINGS, 2, 4 and 6 lbs. each.
ENGLISH MINCE MEAT.
ENGLISH COBNUTS.

LOCH FYNE HERRINGS, in Kegs of 50 each.

TURKEY FIGS,
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ASTHMA SEDATIVE, SUBSIDES PAROXYMS in a short time ; operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, renders respiration more easy.
F. S. MADON & CO.,
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FINEST
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"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
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4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

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ON THE HIRE SYSTEM FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS OR FOR CASH.

UPRIGHT GRAND PIANOS.	Cash. Rs.	12 months per month, Rs.	a.	24 months per month, Rs.	a.
Schiedmayer & Soehne's Standard Indian Sympathetic	780	71	0	38	12
Julius Bluthner's Vertical Upright Grand	985	89	8	48	4
Julius Bluthner's Overstrung Upright Grand	1,100	99	12	54	0
Erard's Upright Composite Grand	1,100	99	12	54	0
Erard's Upright Overstrung Grand	1,560	141	8	77	0
HORIZONTAL GRANDS (THREE LEGS)					
Schiedmayer & Soehne's Standard Indian Horizontal Grand	1,200	109	0	59	4
Schiedmayer & Soehne's Boudoir Horizontal Grand	1,800	163	8	89	0
Julius Bluthner's Drawing Room Horizontal Grand	1,700	154	8	84	0
Julius Bluthner's Aliquot Horizontal Grand	1,850	168	0	91	8
Erard's Overstrung Boudoir Horizontal Grand	2,100	190	12	103	12

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IN BEST FRENCH, JAPAN, CHINA AND ALL CONTINENTAL
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A MONSTROUS STOCK OF REALLY GENUINE GOODS JUST TO HAND.
EARLY INSPECTION KINDLY INVITED
PRICED SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

A SHIELD AND DEFENCE

FOR EACH AND ALL.
DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC
(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT)
AGAINST
MALARIA, INFLUENZA, PLAGUE, AND FEVERS OF ALL TYPES AND AT ALL STAGES.

I have received the supply of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC, and I am glad to say that it has been PROVED an EXCELLENT CURE, being speedy and sure.

I have treated several of my friends here, and also several of my gang-men. I shall always recommend it, and when once taken, it will always be a Household Medicine.

JAMES ALLAN, P. W. Inspector, Ahmedabad.

This has been tried over 25 years with success and being perfectly Vegetable can be given to a child with safety.

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TO-NIGHT ! !

TO-NIGHT ! ! !

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MODERN VENTRILOQUISM.

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NOTE.—You think you see things you don't see and though you see them don't believe them.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the installation of ELECTRIC LIGHT throughout the Premises and Workshops of the Undersigned including large Arc Lights or the exterior. Also for Electric Fans.

WRENN, BENNETT & Co.,
Madras.

NOTICE.

RESTORATION OF WATER SUPPLY.

NOTICE is hereby given that as the NEED for CURTAILMENT of the WATER SUPPLY has now ceased, the FULL SUPPLY has been RESTORED.

MUNCHERJI C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Ex. Engineer's Office, Bombay, 10th January, 1903.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY to the ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT, Bengal, during the year 1903-1904 of the following articles:—

1. Cloths, Serges, Flannels, Putties, White and Khaki Drill, Webbing, &c. These Materials are required to be of bona-fide Indian Manufacture.
2. Gold Laces, Cords, Badges, etc.
3. Helmets with Khaki Drill Covers and Zinc Buttons.
4. Purchase of Cloth Cuttings, Sweepings, Old Packing Materials, Iron, Hooping and Waste Paper.

Tenders will be opened at 3 P.M., on the 6th February, 1903. Any further information and Forms of Tenders can be obtained and sealed patterns inspected at the Army Clothing Factory, Allipore.

H. R. MARRETT, Lieut.-Col.,
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.
Allipore, Calcutta, the 7th January, 1903.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of KESHOWJI DAMODHUR, late of Cutch Moondra, in the territories of His Highness the Rao of Cutch, Bhattia Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.

BAI JAVERBAI, widow of KESSOWJI DAMODHUR, of Bombay Bhattia Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay............Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any Interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Twenty-third Day of December in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two and in the second year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

D. B. BINNING.
The 23rd day of December, 1902.
Messrs. BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

POSTAL NOTICE.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

IN ORDER to facilitate the early DELIVERY of Postal Articles intended for persons residing in any of the Camps at DELHI during the CORONATION DURBAR, the Public are requested to specify clearly in the address the name of the particular Camp in which the addressee is residing and to add the words "Delhi Coronation Durbar" or "Delhi Durbar" as the LAST words of the address. It is particularly requested that the name of the post town "Delhi" may not be added as the last word of the address, as articles intended for the Camp which are so addressed will in the first instance have to be sent to the permanent Post Office at Delhi and will consequently be delayed.

H. M. KISCH,
Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.
Calcutta, the 27th November, 1902.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager, Warora Colliery, up to 2 P.M., on 31st January, 1903, for the SUPPLY of INDIGENOUS STORES, required for the WARORA COLLIERY, during the financial year 1903-1904.

2. Form of Tender, conditions of Contract and list of Stores to be supplied may be had on application to Undersigned, on payment of one rupee per set.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Supply of Stores."

4. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. WORDSWORTH,
Manager, Warora Colliery.
Warora, 27th November, 1902.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES,—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CORONATION.—Silver PHOTO FRAMES, Miniature Size, complete with excellent Photos of HIS MAJESTY THE KING or HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, Rs. 2. A Fresh Consignment of all sizes just received.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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WANTED, a Good TEACHER, European, strong in LATIN. Apply PRINCIPAL, St. James's High School, Calcutta.

WANTED, an L. C. E. for the SUB-OVERSEER'S CLASS. Apply, stating terms, before the 24th instant, to the MANAGER, Nava Vidyalaya High School, Hyderabad Sind.

RUBBER TYRES, Rubber Tyre Wheels, Harness, Saddles, Carriage Lamps, Carriage Trimmings, and Stable Requisites. Send for Catalogue.—E. S. MALLA & Co., 395, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay.

S. PETER'S BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL, Mazagon, will RE-OPEN on THURSDAY, January 15. There are vacancies for a few Scholarships. Apply for particulars to THE HEAD MASTER.

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Revenue for 1901 ... ... £ 3,308,106

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Annual Income............Rs. 2,00,00,000.

During 1901, 5,718 Policies issued for Rs. 3,16,81,530. Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits:—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr
The amount payable would be Rs.						
.143	10,718	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term

(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000.
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
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„ a la Tomate.
Plain in finest Lucca oil.

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On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at New Officer's Quarters, Marine Lines, next to Military Works Offices, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood substantial made household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, one ebonized cottage Pianoforte by Soundy & Co., drawing room suits, lined with reach tapestry, drawing room cabinets, single and double bewelled glass door almyras, iron and brass bedsteads, table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., the property of Captain R. L. Benwell.

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For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Kharshedjee D. Shroff, Attorney to the Mortgagees, at his office No. 13 Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned,

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 12th January, 1903.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

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THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Luloobhoy Panachand and on account and at the risk of Nagindass Venilal.—

40 bales each 400 lbs. grey yarn No. 20s flower tie of Union (Lang's) Mill.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m.

The effects of the late Mr. L. V. Grant consisting of—

Wearing apparel, revolver and ammunition, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. Emile James, consisting of chests of drawers, dining table, chairs, iron bedstead, wardrobe, kerosine oil stove, cricket bats, picture books, lamps, banjo, crockery and glassware, spoons, forks and knives, and sundry other articles.

The effects of the late Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Mehta consisting of gold and silver coins, silver plate and wine glass and gold studs.

The property is on view.

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THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

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1 double cylender Wench Engine of steam launch in working order.

1 double gearing crane, 1 gram crushing machine.

By order of Thucker Cursondas Camanji and on account and at the risk of Sha Kapurchand Ramchand.

2 cases each 60 pieces white Damask 21 in., 54 yards.

AT 2 P.M.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.

1 second-hand victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand vis-a-vis.

1 light dog-cart.

1 strong-built office shigram.

1 strong-built double-seated brougham.

1 Rubber-tyred Victoria, been in use only six months, and in splendid order with one dark grey Arab horse, six years old, quiet to ride and drive, owner having left Bombay.

1 Fine Surat goat in kid when in full milk gives 3 pucka seers daily.

1 milch goat, gives at present about a seer daily.

1 ladies and 1 Gent's saddle, the property of Puranmul Gooljee Singani Esq —

1 handsome bay Waler horse going in harness.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Sea Bank" Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood dining room, drawingroom and bedroom furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, Grand cottage piano by Soundy, American 13 stops organ, gent's bicycle, Singers sewing machine, books, Singapore cane furniture, cooking stove, Persian carpets, large number of garden plants in pots and tubs, windproof lamps, table ornaments, &c., the property of the Lt. J. LEASK Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst. at 1 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Linden House, Apollo Bunder, next to the Bowen Church, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, sweet toned ebonized cottage piano by Soundy, English ice box, iron safe on stand, table ornaments, pictures, wind proof lamps, etc, the property of H. PEACHEY, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the manager's bungalow, Islam Mill, Sopari Bagh Road, Parel, the valuable, handsome, blackwood and teakwood household furniture platedware, crockery and glassware, sweet-toned ebonised square piano, by Richard Kipp, cooking-stove by Aidress, table ornaments, windproof lamps, lady's and gent's Rotthwell bicycles, wearing apparel, etc. the property of B. HARRISON Esq., who has left Bombay.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 26th inst. at 2 p.m., the effects of the late Gheila Aspal, consisting of gold kuddar, mandlia ring, nose ring and vedla, silver kandoro, todo, toerings, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF THREE BUNGALOWS AT BELGAUM.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on their respective premises, at Belgaum, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of February next, at 3 p.m., the undermentioned properties belonging to the estate of the late Mrs. Amelia Crawford, viz :—

LOT 1.

One puckka-built bungalow, No. 105, with tilled-roof, situate on the Havelook Road, containing twelve rooms with porch and verandah. The area of the ground appertaining to the bungalow is about 120 yards in length and about 77 yards in breadth.

LOT 2.

One puckka-built bungalow, No. 105-1, with tiled roof, situate on the Pollook Road, containing ten rooms with porch and verandah in front and at the back. The area of the ground is about 120 yards in length and about 65 yards in breadth.

LOT 3.

One puckka-built bungalow, No. 105-2, with tiled roof, situate on the Havelock Road, with four rooms. The area of the ground is about 100 yards in length and about 25 yards in breadth.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th January, 1903.

THE PIANOTIST.

The only PIANO-PLAYER that does not interfere with the use of the Piano in the ordinary way.

The only PIANO-PLAYER that can emphasize a melody in any part of the key-board.

It has no delicate or intricate action to get out of order.

It is by far the best invention of the kind that has ever been produced.

MARK HAMBOURG says :—" I consider it far superior to any other Piano-player I have seen."

LESLIE STUART, composer of Florodora, writes:— " Perfection is the only word for the Pianotist."

CAN BE SEEN AT OUR SHOW ROOMS.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.

NUSSERVANJI & Co.
DEALERS IN CYCLES & SEWING MACHINES
1 Church Gate Street, Bombay.
Cycles for Cash or by instalment. Cycles, Accessories of all kinds, G. & J. Dunlop and other Tyres of best quality.

BANKER & Co.,
GENT'S TAILORS AND LADIES' DRESSMAKERS.
GENT'S SUITS &c., MADE ON INSTALMENT SYSTEM.
38, Esplanade Cross Road,
OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JANUARY 9.

The Bombay mails of the 27th ult., arrived at Brindisi to-day.

SECURITIES—

2¾ per cent. Consols	£93 3-8	=	— 1/8
3 per cent. Rentes	£100 1-4	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	=	„
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 1/4	=	„

SILVER—

Spot in London	22 1/8	=	— 1/8
2 months hence	22 1/8	=	— 1/8
Spot in New York	47 7/8	=	— 1/4

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·14	=	— 1/2
Berlin „	20·45 3/4	=	+ 1/4
New York Demand	4·86 5/8	=	— 1/8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 pr ct	=	
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 1/2 pr ct	=	
6 „ „ „	3 1/2 pr ct	=	
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	=	+ 1/8
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 pr ct	=	+ 1/8

INTEREST—

Day to-day loans	2 7/8 pr ct	=	+ 1/8
7 day market loans	3 pr ct	=	+ 1/8

Extra Council Bills allotments Bills on Madras Rs. 6,0,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 200,000
Gold to Bombay	£ 50,000

Sugar.—German granulated 1st marks 9 3-8 Jan.-Feb. Tone steady.

Rubber—Para Rubber, 3s. 11d.

Rapeseed—Yellow Guzerat 35 1-2. Feb.-March Sellers. Tone firmer.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore 34 1-2. Jan.-Feb. Tone firmer.

Rapeseed Brown 32 1-2. Jan.-Feb. Business done. Tone firmer.

Coffee in New York, 5 1-4.

Arrivals—Steamer Clan Macnab.

Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 8,000. Spot 4·72. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 2,000. Arrivals closed easier.

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
4·65 +3	4·65 +3	4·65 +3	4·65 +2
May-June.	June-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·66 +2	4·66 +2	4·66 +2	4·60 +3
Sept.1-Oct.			
4·16 +2			

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	45,000 bales.
Do. last year	45,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	9,000 „
„ Continent	33,000 „
Mid-Uplands	8·90
Futures, month of March	8·65 — 1
Do. do. July	8·65 — 3

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 9-16
Futures month of April	8·68 + 3
Do. July	8·25 + 2
Tone at close	quieter.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	271,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	93,000
„ „ France and Continent	135,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,070,000
„ „ at Interior Ports	510,000

At Liverpool—

Total week's sales	62,000
„ Sold for spec.	3,00
„ Sold for exportation	2,000
„ Amount forwarded to consumers	102,000
„ Actual exports	12,000
„ Week's Imports	135,000
„ Stock	643,000
Surats week's sales	100
„ Amount forwarded to consumers	300
„ Week's Imports	nil
„ Stock	6,000
Afloat American	1 0,000
„ Indian	8,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, 9th January 1903 :—

Cotton	20,124 bales.
Wheat	3,712 cwts.
Linseed	792 „
Rapeseeds	108 „
Mustardseed	33,107 „
Gingellyseed	520 „
Poppyseed	229 „
Groundnuts	378 „
Castorseed	4,242 „
Rice	669 „
Myrabollams	3,669 „
Cottonseed	22,165 „

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.				1s. 4 1-32d. to 1s. 4 1-16d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s. 4 9-32d.
Do	6 do	do		1s 4 13-32d
French Francs	3 do	do		170 1-2
Marks	3 do	do		138 3-4
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight.		116
Shanghai	30	„	„	160
Japan	30	„	„	152

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone quiet.

Cash	Rs. 97 7
1st Settlement	Rs. 97 7

Money Market—Tone.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 23rd December	5	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 18th Dec.	5	do.
Bank of Madras do. 23rd Dec.	5	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Linseed.—Tone Firm		
Ready	8 7	
Forward April-May	7 14	
Rapeseed.—Tone firm.		
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5 6	to 5 7
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5 12	to 5 13
Do. Gujarat Forward April-May	6 6	
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.		
Ready	8 5	
Forward April-May	7 11	to 7 12
Castorseed—Tone steady.		
Ready	23 8	
Forward April-May.	24 0	
Groundnuts—Tone steady.		
Ready	36 0	
Forward Jany-Feby	35 12	
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.		
Howree Khandesh Ready	36 8	
15 per cent. Mxd.	36 0	
25 „ „ „	35 0	
50 „ „ „	34 0	
Black Kutnee Dec.-Jan.	32 4	

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet but steady.
Estimated sales	6,000
Total imports	6,000

Jan.Feb.	Feb.March	March-Apri.	Apl.-May
4·65	4·65	4·65	4·65
unchanged.	unchanged.	unchanged.	unchanged.

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.Sept.	Sep.-Oct
4·66	4·66	4·66	4-59	4-46
unchanged	unchanged	unchanged	—1	

COTTON.—A large business has been done at Colaba, European houses being the principal buyers chiefly of high class Berars and Khandiesh. The mills have also been moderate buyers. Official quotations are unchanged, but the Sutta market is quieter at the close, with rates about Re. 1 lower.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Growths.	Fine	F-G	Good	delivery
Bengals, H G (Ry terms)	165	156	—	25 Jan.
Bengals, M G (Ry terms)	169	161	...	do
Sind Punjab (M G)	169	161	...	do
Belati, M G	180	174	...	do
Khandesh, (M G)	...	168	162	do
Damangaum Poolgaum	186	180	...	do
Oomra good staple	191	185	...	do
Akola (M G) Khamgaum do Karanja do	185	179	...	do
Broach do	207	...	198	25 Mar.
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	197	25 May
Westerns	...	...	187	do

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BOURNE—NUGENT—Dec 16, at St Saviour's, S W, A R Bourne, of Mallow, county Cork, to Augusta Constance, widow of the late J N Nugent, and daughter of the late Col Ridley.

BOYD-CARPENTER—LEY—Dec 18, at Epperston Church, Notts, H J Boyd-Carpenter, chief inspector to the Ministry of Public Instruction, Egypt, to Ethel, daughter of F Ley, J P.

CHICHESTER—PARKS-SMITH—Dec 16, at St Patricky' Hove, R E, son of Mr Chichester, of Hull, Barnstaple, and grandson of the late Col Sir A Chichester, Bart, to Ethel Doucett, daughter of A Parks-Smith.

CLARENCE—TOLPUTT MERCI—Dec 20, at St John's, Notting Hill, G C Clarence, late judge of the Ceylon Supreme Court, to Rose Caroline Alexandra, widow of the late C J Tolputt Merci, and daughter of the late G Mc Dowell F T C D.

MACKENZIE—MOLE—Dec 18, at St Martins-in-the Fields, R I M, son of the late Col H M Mackenzie, R. A to Dora, daughter of the late R Mole.

DEATHS.

AYRTON—Dec 16, Edith Road, West Kensington, W S Ayrton, late H B M's consul at Wenchow China, aged 53.

BAILEY—Dec 18, at Warwick, wife of Col V Bailey and daughter of the late H S Boulderson, B C S

BALFOUR—Dec 20, at Montrose, N B, widow of the late Capt R Balfour, 28th Madras Native Infantry, aged 71.

BROOKE—Dec 18, at Molesworth Street, Dublin, Lieut-Col R H Brooke, of Castle Howard, Ovoca, aged 62.

CALLWELL—Dec 16, at Bushmead Avenue, Bedford, Janet, wife of Lieut W Callwell, R N

CHAMBERS—Dec 17, at Fiesole, Col O Chambers, late of the Royal Eng, aged 79.

FRANCKLYN—Dec 21, at Speen Hill Lodge, Newbury, widow of the late G W Francklyn, colonel, aged 81.

GIBERNE—Dec 21, at Eastbourne, Major C Giberne, retired Indian Army, aged 91.

GODDARD—Dec 17, at Addison Court Gardens, Kensington, widow of the late Lieut-Col T Goddard, aged 64.

GRAHAM—Dec 20, at Prince of Wales Terrace, Kensington, J Graham, K C, aged 74.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GORDON-HALL—December 18, at Main Mir, the wife of Major F Gordon-Hall, R A M C, of a son.

DEATHS.

CUMPER—January 7, at Rawalpindi, of pneumonia, Annie, beloved wife of Mr A C Cumper, aged 37.

COOK—December 20, at Amritsar, from acute double pneumonia, Louisa Jane, the loved wife of Major L A C Cook, Indian Staff Corps, retired, aged 52

MILNE—January 1, Duncan R Milne, 2nd officer s s "Kasara."

A. FREDOON & CO.,
WELL-KNOWN HIGH CLASS
TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.
GENT'S SUITS, &c., &c.,
Made on Instalment System.
ALICE BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.
FOR HIGH CLASS PURVEYING
APPLY TO
SHAPURJI & CO.,
BAZAR SUPPLIERS AND GENERAL PURVEYORS
To the ELITE of BOMBAY.
Over 32 Years in the Line.
No. 3, CRAWFORD MARKET COMPOUND.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 5h. 40m. High water, 9-51m., 10-57a. Low water, 4-6m., 3-34a.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

University Senate Meeting, 5-15 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Shirala and Tugela entered the Dock on Saturday, and the steamer Santhia left on Friday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers China and Oceanien left the Dock on Friday.

ARRIVAL OF HORSES.—The steamer Darius, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Newcastle, brought 338 horses.

LANOWLI TOWER OF SILENCE.—The ceremony of consecrating the new Tower of Silence at Lanowli will take place on Sunday, the 1st February next, when all Parsis are invited to attend.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,207, the daily average being 167. The total number of new patients was 723.

BARROWS-HASKALL LECTURES.—Rev. C. Cuthbert Hall, D. D., will give the third lecture to-day at 6 p. m. at Wilson College Hall. Subject : "The Lord Jesus Christ the Supreme Manifestation of God." Admission free.

THE AKOTE COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY.—An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the company's premises, Mint Road, on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Keshavji Virji presiding. The meeting confirmed the resolution passed by the ordinary general meeting of the company appointing Messrs. Khimji Assur and Company agents of the company for a period of 20 years to commence from 1st July, 1902.

ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE OF BOMBAY.—In noticing the appointment of Mr. Justice Tyebjee as Acting Chief Justice, the "Gujerati" says :—The appointment of Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyebji as Acting Chief Justice during the absence of Sir Lawrence Jenkins on the Commission in the Punjab, is hailed with no small satisfaction by the public at large. Only once before a native of this country had the honour of being appointed Acting Chief Justice when Mr. Justice Romesh Chandra Mitter was appointed Acting Chief Justice of Calcutta during the "regime" of Lord Ripon. At that time the appointment had attracted great attention because a fierce controversy was then raging round the Ilbert Bill. We congratulate Mr. Justice Tyebji on his appointment. By his abilities, his wide experience, his affability of manners, his strength of character, his independence, in short by all those qualities which go to make a great and a good Judge, he is fully deserving of the honour conferred upon him. We congratulate the Government upon making the right choice; though indeed it would have been difficult for it to do otherwise because Mr. Justice Tyebji is now the most senior puisne judge on the Bench.

WHO CUT THE NOSE?—On Saturday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walker charged Rama Manaji, a Hindu, with causing grievous hurt to his wife Devu by cutting her nose on Friday morning. Evidence showed that about a month ago the accused and his wife came to live in a room on the third floor of a house in Mint Road as sub-tenants of two Hindu women named Sundri and Tani. Since they came to live there they were frequently observed to be quarrelling. On Friday morning the accused asked Sundri and Tani to leave the room and fastened the door from inside. The complainant was left in the room. Shortly after she opened the door but the accused dragged her back in the room and again fastened the door. About half an hour after the complainant again hurried out of the room with her hand on her nose, and crying "My nose is cut." Immediately she ran down the stairs and informed the police, who came up to the place and arrested the accused. A knife was found in the possession of the accused. The complainant was removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment. The accused said in his defence that he admonished his wife as to her character and asked her to behave well. Upon this she cut her nose herself and ran out of the room. Further inquiry was adjourned pending the recovery of the complainant

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

The hired transport Ranee, Captain W. S. Corran, sailed on Saturday for Somaliland with the Bikaneer Camel Corps, Supply and Transport Corps, Field Post Office, and other details. The Camel Corps was railed down to the Prince's Dock jetty shed in four special troop trains, arriving at the Dock at 6-30, 7, 8, and 9 a.m., respectively. The scene at the Dock was unusual. The men were detrained as the trains arrived and were detailed on fatigue duty for unloading the kit and baggage, which work was speedily carried out. The work of detraining the camels and shipping them on board was then commenced. They were conveyed on board the transport by means of slings worked by the dock cranes. Some difficulty was experienced in strapping the animals, but the work of placing them on board was smartly carried out by the authorities without a hitch. After the completion of the work of shipping the animals, the medical inspection of the troops and followers was carried out by the Health Officer of the Port and then they were allowed to embark on board. A few European ladies and gentlemen and a large number of native onlookers were present at the docks to see the embarkation of the camels. By the afternoon everything was completed. Lieut.-Col A. H. Callwell, R. A., commanding at Bombay, and Major W. J. McWhinnie, Officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, were present at the docks and supervised the embarkation. The Ranee conveyed the following troops:—1 British officer, 10 native officers, 208 non-commissioned officers and men, 33 public and 7 private followers, 250 camels and 2 chargers of the Bikaneer Corps; two British officers, one warrant officer, 3 agents, 4 clerks, 32 followers, and 2 horses of the Supply and Transport Corps; one officer, 3 clerks, and two private followers, Pay Dept.; one native officer, 20 men, and one follower, 2nd Sikhs; one British officer, 9 followers, and 13 mules, No. 69 Field Hospital; one native officer, 5 men 17 private followers, and 34 mules, Lahore Mountain Battery; and one officer, 6 sorters, and 4 public followers, Field Post Office. The following are the names of the officers :—Captain W. G. Walker, B. Camel Corps; Captain H. Codrington, S. and T. Corps; Lieutenant A. M. Shairp, S. and T. Corps; Captain Anderson, Pay Department; Lieut. F. W. Sime; No. 69 N. Field Hospital, and Mr. Wynch, F. Post Office.

DEPARTURE OF THE BOER BURGHERS.

The transport Sardinia, Captain J. R. London, which sailed on Saturday for Cape Town, conveyed 256 Boer Burghers, including 3 officers, under an escort of 1 officer and 21 non-commissioned officers and men, supplied by the Buffs. Besides she carried 11 officers, 2 ladies, and 8 details. The Boers were brought to Bombay in one special troop train from Shahjehanpore, arriving at the Sassoon Dock at 7 a.m. on Saturday morning. They were at once detrained and were served with light refreshments. Prior to their marching on board the R. I. M. barges, which were in waiting to convey them to the transport Sardinia, they were medically inspected by the military doctor. The embarkation was completed by nine o'clock and was supervised by the District Staff Officers. The Sardinia weighed anchor and proceeded on her voyage at noon. The following are the names of the officers :—

Col Drescott, Drescott's Horse	Lieut Oakes, The Buffs
Major R P Bond, R A M C	Rev and Mrs Thomas, E Dept
Lieut Foran, 2nd Som L I	Wife of Capt Turner and child, Duke of Cornwalls L Inft
Lt. O'Sullivan, Con Rangers	
Capt Whylock, Gloster Regt	
Capt Mitchell, R I Fus	Civil Surgeon Owen Prichard
Capt Massey, R I Rifles	
Lieut Anderson, North Lanc	

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 26TH DECEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oriental, Captain F. N. Tillard, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning with the English Mails of the 26th December. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Johnston, Miss M A	Arnold, Miss
Waller, Capt E	Turner Mr J
Kelaskar, Miss K	Ratcliffe, Mr J E and child
Roberts, Mrs and 2 infants	Ratcliffe, Master
Hoskyr, Mrs A A	Edie, Mr E S
Dodson, Dr E	Johnston, Mrs
Ewart, Miss	Baillie, Maj H S
Tonge, Mrs	Scott, Miss E
Hussey, Mrs	George, Mr and Mrs and infant
Cark, Mrs and infant	
Morton, Lieut E	Gillespie, Mrs child and infant
Allport, Mrs and Miss	
Plowden 2nd-Lieut C F C	Benwell, Mrs
Alexander, 2nd-Lieut C	Richardson, Capt and Mrs
Tremlow, 2nd-Lieut G H C	Fuller, Mrs and infant
Oldham, 2nd-Lieut J S	Forster, Mrs W D
Shepherd, 2nd-Lieut C T	Brownlow, Miss
Cree, Mrs	Waddington, Mr A
Sedgwick, Mrs	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Dennis, Mr R H	Fry, Mr H W
Garrett, Mr F S	Jenney, Capt A O
Carruthers, Lt-Col and Mrs	Buhler, Miss
Cauthorne, Mr W A and Mrs	Donne, Mr
Tanner, Miss	Montgomery-Campbell, Col and Mrs
Birney, Rev and Mrs H W child	West, Mr J P
Mayston, Mr A	Emmerson, Mr and Mrs
Stevenson, Rev H	Cayce, Mrs
Adye, Maj D H	Close Brooke, Mr C
Armstrong, Mr H A	Rawlinson, Capt and Mrs and infant
Finclay, Mr J D	
Marshall, Mr A W	Condict, Dr A B
Hogg, Mrs A G	Cama, Mr C B N
Alexander, Capt and Mrs H	Lowson, Rev C J
Kendenly, Mr W F	Kealinge, Mr G F
Batchelor, Mrs	Freymouth, Mr
Baker, Mr H U	Macpherson, Capt
Lambert, Lt W J	Nicol, Mr R G
Pomeroy, Capt Hon	

FROM BRINDISI.

Fitzgerald, Mr Vesey & Mrs	Cook, Mr and Mrs and child
Daniell, Mr C	

FROM GIBRALTAR—Moose, Mr and Mrs

FROM PORT SAID.

Lambrinudi, Mr E M	Findlay, Mr C F

FROM ADEN.

Bond, Miss	DeCosta, Mr C

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 on Saturday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	2	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	16	11	42
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	12	14	37
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	9	4	16
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	16	13	36
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	6	1	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	8
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	8
Hospitals	0	3	10
Total	63	48	160
Same date last year	34	40	129

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	3	12
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	14	20	41
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	23	16	38
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	3	2	14
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	14	14	37
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	5	5	13
G Mahim and Worlee	2	1	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	18
Total	66	61	181
Total plague deaths to date	122,434	101,800	
Same date last year	43	30	118

BOMBAY EXTRA RACES.

SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, 24TH JANUARY.

FIRST RACE.—Pony Hurdles.—Winner, Rs 200 ; second Rs 100 ; and third, Rs 50. A Handicap Hurdle Race for ponies, 14-2 and under. Distance—9 furlongs over 5 flights.

SECOND RACE.—The Sandown Stakes.—Winner, Rs 200 ; second, Rs 100 ; and third, Rs 50. A Handicap for horses which have not won a race value Rs 2,000 or over since 31st March, 1902. Distance.—5 furlongs.

THIRD RACE.—The Chinchpoogly Stakes.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs 100 ; and third, Rs 50. Distance—9 furlongs.

FOURTH RACE.—The Coorla Plate.—Winner, Rs 200 ; second, Rs 100 ; and third, Rs 50. A Handicap for Maiden Arabs, 14 hands and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

FIFTH RACE.—The Strangers' Plate.—Winner, Rs 200 ; second, Rs 100 ; and third, Rs 50. For Arabs landed since 1st July, 1902. W. A. reduced 5lbs (no landing allowance). Penalties—Winner of a race value Rs 100 or over : once, 5lbs. ; twice, 10lbs. ; oftener, 14lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 7lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

SIXTH RACE.—The New Comers' Consolation Plate.—Winner, Rs 200 ; second, Rs 100 ; and third, Rs 50. For Arabs 13-3 and under landed since 1st July, 1902, which have not won a race value Rs 50 or over. 13-3 to carry 8st, 10lbs W. I. (no landing allowance). Distance—1-2 mile.

SEVENTH RACE.—The Marine Line Plate.—Winner, Rs 200 ; second, Rs 100 ; and third, Rs 50. A Handicap for Arabs 13-3 and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

ENTRY.—Rs 5 to close 6 p. m., Monday, 19th January, 1903 (only one entry) ; and Rs 5 in addition for horses not struck out before 9 a. m., Friday, 23rd January, 1903. Handicaps to be published before 8 a. m., on Thursday, 22nd January, 1903.

EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, 31ST JANUARY.

FIRST RACE.—A Maiden Hurdle Plate.—Winner, Rs 200 ; second, Rs 100 ; and third, Rs 50. A Hurdle Race for Horses which have not won a hurdle race value Rs 200 or over. W. A. raised 21lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1900, of a hurdle race value Rs 100, or over : once, 5lbs twice, 10lbs. ; oftener, 14lbs. Distance—1 1-4 miles over 5 flights.

SECOND RACE.—The Lingfield Plate—Winner, Rs 200 ; second, Rs 100 ; and third, Rs 50. A Handicap for horses which have not won a race value Rs 1,500 or over, since 31st March 1902. Distance—7 furlongs.

THIRD RACE.—The Mtoonga Plate.—Winner, Rs 200 ; second Rs 100 ; and third, Rs 50. A Handicap for Maiden Arabs. Distance—1 mile.

FOURTH RACE.—The Sion Plate.—Winner, Rs 200 ; second Rs 100 ; and third, Rs 50. A Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

FIFTH RACE.—The Hopeful Stakes.—Winner, Rs 200 ; second, Rs 100 ; and third, Rs 50. For Arabs 14 hands and under landed since 1st July, 1902 which have not won a race value Rs 100 or over. 14 hands to carry 8st. 12lbs. W. I. No landing allowance. Distance—5 furlongs.

SIXTH RACE.—The Selling Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs 100 ; and third, Rs 50. A Selling Race for Arabs. Arabs entered for Rs 1,500, to carry 10st ; 3lbs allowed for each Rs 100 down to Rs 500. Allowances—Maidens, 5lbs. ; Ponies 14 hands and under, old measurement, 7lbs ; new measurement, 10lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

SEVENTH RACE.—The Victoria Stakes—Winner, Rs 200 ; second, Rs 100 ; and third, Rs 50. A Handicap for ponies 14-2 and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

ENTRY.—Rs 5, to close 6 p. m., Monday, 26th January, 1903 (only one entry) ; and Rs 5 in addition for horses not struck out before 9 a. m., Friday, 30th January, 1903. Handicaps to be published before 8 a. m., on Thursday, 29th January, 1903.

NINTH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY 7TH FEBRUARY.

FIRST RACE—The Stick Stakes—Winner, Rs 200 ; second Rs 100 ; and third, Rs 50. A Handicap Hurdle Race for ponies 14-2 and under. Distance—11 furlongs over 6 flights.

SECOND RACE—The Tally Ho Plate—Winner, Rs. 200 second, Rs 100 ; and third, Rs 50. A Handicap Hurdle Race for horses Distance—R. C. and distance over 7 flights

THIRD RACE—The Epsom Plate—Winner, Rs 200, second Rs 100 and third, Rs 50. A Handicap for horses which have not won a race value 3,000 or over. Distance—6 furlongs.

FOURTH RACE—The Arab Plate—Winner, Rs 200 ; second, Rs 100 ; and third, Rs 50. A Handicap for Arabs. Distance —6 furlongs

FIFTH RACE—The Small Consolation Stakes—Winner, Rs 200 ; second, Rs 100 ; and third, Rs 50 For Arabs 14 hands and under which have not won race value, Rs 50 or over. 14 hands to carry 8-st 12lbs W. I. Distance—6 furlongs

SIXTH RACE—The Dadur Stakes—Winner, Rs 200 ; second, Rs 100 ; and third, Rs 50. A Handicap for Maiden Arabs 13-3 and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

SEVENTH RACE—The Amateur Plate—Winner, Rs 200 ; second, 100 ; and third, Rs 50. A Welter Handicap for Maiden Ponies 14-1 and under the property of officers on ful-pay of H M's Navy, Army or Indian Civil Service, or of Members of the Byculla Club, Yacht Club, Bombay Club, or of the Club of Western India, Poona, or of the Bombay Gymkhana G Rs. Professionals who have not won a race value Rs. 200 allowed carrying 5lbs. extra Distance—5 furlongs.

ENTRY.—Rs. 5 to close ; 6 p.m., Monday, 2nd February 1903 (only one entry), and Rs 5 in addition for horses not struck out before 9 a.m. Friday, 6th February, 1903 Handicaps to be published before 8 a m Thursday, 5th February, 1903.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 11th January.

1. It is notified for information that the Camp of Instruction is postponed sine die.

2. The Corps Rifle Meeting will take place at Coorla from the 2nd to 7th February, 1903, both days inclusive.

3. The Regimental Canes with the Corps Crest have been received and may be had from Head-Quarters on payment of 12 Annas each.

4. "F" and "G" Companies will parade to-day (Monday) the 12th instant, at St. Mary's College grounds at 8-15 p.m.

Dress.—Plain clothes, with Rifles and side arms.

5. "A," "B," "C," and "D" Companies will parade at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue on Thursday next, the 15th instant, at 6-30 p.m.

Dress.—Plain clothes with Rifles and side arms.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 12th January.

1. Lieut-Col Louis P Russell having returned from leave on the 9th instant, resumes Command of the Corps from that date.

2. Detail—Orderly Sergt for the week :—

No. 1 Company—Sergt C F Spencer, next for duty Sergt R B Lenahan.

No. 2 Company—Sergt G L Chard, next for duty Sergt A H Muir.

3. The following drills will take place this week :—

No. 1 Company (Town Hall Compound).

Tuesday and Thursday, at 8-45 p.m.—10-inch R M L Gun drill.

No. 2 Company (Nesbit Lane Head-quarters).

Tuesday and Thursday, at 8-45 p.m.—10-inch R M L Gun drill.

4. INSPECTION OF THE CORPS BY THE BRIGADIER GENERAL, R. A.

The Brigadier General, Royal Artillery, Bombay Command will inspect the Corps on Saturday next the 17th instant a practice from the 10-inch R M L and 6 inch B L Guns.

The Commanding Officer requests that Members will make a special effort to attend this Inspection.

5. In connection with the above the Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday next the 17th instant, at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Colaba North Fort; for Practice with the 10-inch R M L and 6-inch B L Guns.

Members who cannot parade at the Club may proceed direct at Colaba.

Dress.—Drill order without arms, in putties to be worn.

6. The badges for the Inter Corps Competition are now available from the Head-Quarters and will be taken into wear at once. The Badge will be worn on the left Arms one inch above the Cuff Muzzle of gun upwards.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

IT is understood that the Coronation medals which are being struck by command of His Majesty the King-Emperor in commemoration of the Delhi Durdar will be distributed with as little delay as possible to the principal officers and official guests who have taken part in the proceedings. Lists are now being prepared. Gold medals will be presented to all Ruling Chiefs who were present at Delhi and to a small number of foreign representatives and high officials. These medals, however, will not be worn by British subjects to whom silver medals will be allotted for the purpose. Silver medals will be worn like Coronation medals in England, and about 2,000 of these will be distributed among those persons, both European and Indian, who have been prominent participators in the recent celebration.

MR. HENRY SELL has moved into new premises, in Fleet Street, where at Leighton House, numbers 167 and 168, the business of Sell's Advertising Agency will be carried on, on a vaster scale than ever. He began in a very small room in Johnson's Court and now has expanded until the new premises have swallowed up all that was left of the historic Court and three houses in Fleet Street as well. In the cellar of one of these dwellings were kept in old days the weapons to arm Thistlewood's conspirators, the Red Lion Inn is another ancient landmark absorbed by the business which Mr. Henry Sell has carried to so high a position in the Advertising World.

No one has guessed, says the "Globe," what part of the globe the young Indian subaltern represented who appeared at a geographical tea with a picture of Lord Kitchener in his buttonhole. It was the Bosphorus. And we must all rejoice to learn that he thinks so. Apropos, Lord Kitchener is learning Urdu and disguising himself as a corporal in order to live among the native soldiers, and see the real condition of the men in the ranks. The "Rappel" says so, and so it is so. But even French imagination ought to boggle at Lord Kitchener as "le petit caporal."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ujina, 3,421 tons, Captain S Boon, sailed on Saturday, for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Pundit, 3,831 tons, Captain W J Crebbin, sailed on Saturday, for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain R J Rickford, sailed on Saturday, for Karachi, with a general cargo, and passengers.

THE steamer Tugela, 2,147 tons, Captain A Schlossmann, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Delagoa Bay, 23rd December, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Okara, 3,439 tons, Captain J Stone, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Calcutta, 28th December, with a cargo of coal.

THE Hansa Line steamer Braunfels, 1,888 tons, Captain H Elbo, sailed on Saturday, for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Lord Kelvin, 2,232 tons, Captain N Steel, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Newport, 22nd November, via Karachi, with a general cargo, 485 packages of gun powder, and one cabin passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Culna, 1,463 tons, Captain J C Kirkham, sailed on Saturday, for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Richardson, Mr A C Watts, Mr M La Buchardier, Mrs Shapoorjee, daughter and seven children, and 20 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Karachi, 8th January, via coast ports, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Wadley and infant, Miss Browne, Mr Westropp, Mr McNeill, Mr Tosh, Mr J Linsey, Mr Arkins, and 38 deck.

THE steamer Darius, 2,129 tons, Captain W Millar, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Newcastle, 5th December, with a cargo of coal, and 338 horses. During the voyage eight horses died. She brought the following passengers :—Mr C V Lamb, Miss Rutherford, Mr and Mrs Clark and child Miss Porteus, Mr E M Mennie, and 14 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Elphinstone	Lt Comdr Rowsell	Indian Marine
R I M S Mayo	Fletcher	Royal I Marine
Richard Grech	178	I Government
H M S Lapwing	Lt Comdr Armstrong	Royal Navy

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge	Baugh Somaliland	12-1 R I Marine
H M S Highflyer	Capt A H Christian	Flagship
H M S Renown	Capt A M Farquhar	Cruiser
H M S Sphinx	Comdr T W Kemp, R N	Cruiser
Tenasserim		Receiving Hulk
H M S Magdala	Capt G H Hewett, R N	Turret Ship
H M S Abyssinia		Turret-ship
Torpedo Boat No 100	Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N	.....
Do No 102	Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N	.....
Do No 103	Lt Comdr F C Vaughan R N	.....
4 Torpedo Boats	.....	.....
Indian Defence Ships.		

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JAN. 10.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Aljafar Schr	65	Nacoda			H S Sidick
Massilia	2744	Cockman			P & O Co
Safari	1433	Tepe			A Strandes
Parramatta	2854	Fox			P & O Co
Pemba	986	Whitehead			M M & Co
Baron Fairlie	2323	Goudey			K N & Co
Xenia	3031	Obaling			W & A G & Co
Kirkfield	2290	Watson			
Belford		Metcalfe			H Montochoff
Dean	858	Hamilton			E Latham & Co
Kistna	524	Browman			M M & Co
Elsa	1702	Seronwaudt			R Bomanji
King Arthur	1047	Mylcrist			B & P S N Co
Carthage	2893	Jephson			P & O Co
Vulcan	2207	Carter			W & A G & Co
Kilva	1553	Hirst			M M & Co
Pachumba	544	Rickford			M M & Co
Bengal	2741	Valentine			P & O Co
Darius	2129	Miller			
Okara	3439	Stone			M M & Co
Lord Kelvin	2232	Steel			M M & Co
Oriental	3085	Tillard			P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
A	Clan Macdonald	3113	Harrison	Dunkirk	17-1	F M & Co
B	Eiffel Tower	2063	Case	Terieste	20-1	F Muir & Co
G	Naseri	912	Lorne	R S Ports	15-1	B & P S N Co
H&J	Tugela	2147	Schlossmann			F Muir & Co
M	Surada	3353	Neilson	Somaliland	14-1	Transport
P	Annie	2445	Wie	Newport	12-1	K Nixon&Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati	513	Mahmed	Repairing		Shepd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Clan Urquhart	5856	McPherson	Marseilles	17-1	F M & Co
3	D Balduino	3044	Canepa	Genoa	15-1	F R S N Co
4	Capri	1727	Belsio	China	17-1	F R S N Co
7	Tientsin	2555	Cooke	China	14-1	P & O S N Co
8	Tottenham	2943	Peters	Genoa	17-1	W & A G & Co
9	Haddon Hall	2678	Buck	Liverpool	12-1	K N & Co
10	Bengali	3611	Bruntyne	Hull	12-1	T Morrison
14	Simla	1615	Soutar	Jeddah	17-1	E Tajbhoy
15	Agapantus	2889	Davies	Hull	15-1	F Muir & Co
16	Cy of Dundee	2572	Baillie	Antwerp	12-1	K N & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Dwarka	759	Rothwell	Karachi	12-1	M M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Shirala	3355	Hartley	Berbera		M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	From
10	Oriental s	Tillard	London, Dec 18
	Lord Kelvin s	Steel	Newport, Nov 22
	Okara s	Stone	Calcutta, Dec 28
	Tugela s	Schlossmann	Delagoa Bay, Dec 23
	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Karachi, Jan 8
	Darius s	Miller	Newcastle, Dec 5
	H M S Cossack	Cartwright	Persian Gulf
	Lynalder s	Waring	Port Elizabeth
	Nadir s	White	Calcutta, Dec 12
11	Fullala s	Isdale	Calcutta, Dec 21
	Otterspool s	Turner	Mauritius, Dec 27

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
10	Santhia s	Metcalfe	Dunkirk
	China s	Angus	London
	Sardinia (transp't)	London	Cape Town
	Kola s	Rickford	Karachi
	Pundit s	Crebbin	Calcutta
	Ujina s	Boon	Calcutta, &c
	Ranee (transport)	Corran	Obbia
	Braunfels s	Ebbs	Hamburg
	Culna s	Kirkham	Calcutta, &c

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday :—

Steamer Eiffel Tower, for Trieste, &c

„ Lord Kelvin, for Liverpool, Marseilles, &c.

„ Shirala, for Calcutta, &c.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

(STEAMER MOVEMENT.)

PLYMOUTH, JANUARY 9.

The B. & S. N. Co's s. s. Rewa arrived here this morning.

The P. & S. N. Co's s. s. Australia arrived here this morning.

SUIZ, JANUARY 9.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Manora left here this afternoon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Haddon Hall s—400 bales wool, Ralli Brothers ; 100 bales hemp, N Futehally and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

City of Dundee s—1,030 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 220 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tejpal and Co ; 550 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Company ; 2,000 cwt crushed bone, Mooljee Jumall.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Urquhart s—3,999 cwt gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—50 bales cotton, Forbes Forbes and Co.

Tottenham s—50 tons, old iron, Essajee Tajbhoy.

FOR LEGHORN.

D Balduino s—2,000 cwt maize, John Fachiri.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—200 bales cotton, The Bombay Company.

FOR FIUME.

Eiffel Tower s—330 bales cotton. A Blascheck and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Eiffel Tower s—1,000 cwt myrabollams, H Anandrao and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Eiffel Tower s—770 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 110 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 2,001 cwt gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1,000 cwt myrabollams, Italian Colonial Trading Co ; 2,001 cwt gingellyseed. John Fachiri.

FOR VENICE.

Eiffel Tower s—100 bales cotton, Forbes Forbes and Co ; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 1,500 cwt castorseed, Italian Colonial Trading Co.

FOR KOBE.

Capri s—229 bales cotton, Gocuidas Dossa and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tejpal and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—300 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin and Co ; 60 cwt bysabole, 97 cwt olibanum, 29 cwt bedelium, R M Jaffer and Co ; 198 cwt olibanum, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

Tientsin s—15 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co ; 122 sharkfins, Hassam A Mahomed.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Tientsin s—100 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.

Capri s—200 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin and Co.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England

YOU NEED NOT HESITATE
TO TRY THE PURE-WOOL
"LALIMLI"
FABRICS MADE BY THE
CAWNPORE
WOOLLEN MILLS
CO., LD.,
CAWNPORE.

If you have only used hitherto imported materials the superior qualities of the "LALIMLI" fabrics will be a pleasant surprise to you. And they are not only

BETTER BUT CHEAPER.
ONCE USED ALWAYS USED.
Every description of PURE
WOOL GOODS Manufactured,
including:

FLANNELS	GREAT COAT CLOTHS
SERGES	PUTTIES
TWEEDS	NUMDAH
TUSSAH LUSTRE SERGES	JERSEYS
	CARDIGANS
BERLIN WOOL	BALACLAVAS
KNITTING YARN	SWEATERS
BROADCLOTHS	GLOVES
BLANKETS	SOCKS, &c., &c., &c.

HORSE CLOTHING

Send For Priced Samples of
"ANYTHING MADE OF
WOOL."

DUTCH HAVANAHS.
Just in Stock the following CIGARS:—

			Rs.	a.
Fedora, Gold Foils,	per box	of 25	5	0
Do. Silver Foils,	"	50	7	8
El Aliestos,.........	"	"	6	0
Fandango, ...	"	"	4	8
Noblesse, ...	"	"	4	0
Primros, ...	"	"	3	8
Semiramis, Spotted	"	100	11	0
La Zenobias, "	"	"	8	0

Up-country orders by V. P. Post or Rail.

D. MERWAN & Co.,
CIGAR MERCHANTS & TOBACCONISTS
30, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BROADWOOD
PIANOS.
S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay,

COLLARD AND COLLARD
PIANOS.
S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

BRINSMEAD
PIANOS.
S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

KNAKE
PIANOS.
S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

RUD. IBACH
PIANOS.
S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

CRUSHED FOOD FOR HORSES.

BEST CRUSHED HORSE FOOD prepared by machinery; clean, wholesome, and fresh. First of its kind in Bombay. At Rs. 4-8 per cwt. Delivered free in Bombay.

Crushed Gram, Barley, Oats, and Bran can be had at very moderate prices in any quantity WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Up-country Orders carefully executed with prompt attention. Trial solicited.

S. M. ALLARAKHIA,
GRAIN MERCHANT, AGENT, AND CONTRACTOR
227, Belasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

A BOON TO SMOKERS.
RAILWAY CIGARETTES.
25 Front Pieces to be returned to
MAHOMED HOOSEIN KARIM & Co.,
TOBACCONISTS,
Sitaram Building, next to Crawford Market.
A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE given away
AS A PRIZE.

ARRIVAL
OF
NEW STOCK.
BEST TABLE LINEN,
DOUBLE DAMASK.
IRISH,
SCOTCH,
AUSTRIAN.
Consisting of
TABLE CLOTHS
in all Sizes,
NAPKINS,
TEA CLOTHS,
TRAY CLOTHS, &c.

A fresh Consignment just opened and offered at exceptionally LOW PRICES.

M. BRESLAUER & Co.,
CHURCH GATE STREET.

What
is "PROTUMEN?"
It is the dried Essence
of the purest ENGLISH MILK.
PROTUMEN is an English preparation
and amongst the most useful articles of
food yet introduced. It contains 93 per cent.
Proteid and supplies nutritive material of
great value. It is free from starch or sugar, and in
diseases such as Gout, Rheumatism, &c., it replaces
perfectly the more unsuitable meat as the source
of the nitrogen required by the body. It is
an admirable food for those suffering
from WASTING DISEASES, it being
readily assimilated, sustaining and
restorative. Full particulars
of KEMP and Co., Limited,
Sole Proprietors
of "Protumen."
Price 8 As.
Rs. 1. and Rs. 2.

THOS. COOK AND SON.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interests allowed.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES, made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

WE GIVE NOTHING BUT
CASH,
AND
this is the LAST TIME we will give
Rs. 5,000.
Prize Tickets will be presented Free of Cost to the Purchasers of,
UP TO THE 31st JANUARY, 1903.
A GENT'S OR LADY'S SILVER OR OXYDISED WATCH,
Rs. 7-8,
WITH 5 YEARS' GUARANTEE,
—OR A—
CORONATION METAL WATCH,
Rs. 4.
These Watches are well-finished and good for Rough Use.
—OR AN—
ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this well-known Time keeper There is nothing in the market to compare with it, for which we give a Guarantee for Five Years, and during this period we undertake to put right, Free of Charge, all minor accidents including Breakage of Mainsprings, Oiling, etc.

—OR A—
Set of
CORONATION STUDS.
with Solitaires,
Rs. 2.
—OR A—
CORONATION CHAIN.
Rs. 2.
THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON
THE 7TH FEBRUARY, 1903.
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE."
in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.
PRIZES.

				Rs.
1	Prize	...	...	1,000
1	Do.	...	...	500
1	Do.	...	...	250
2	Prizes	Rs. 125 each	...	250
2	Do.	" 100 "	...	200
2	Do.	" 75 "	...	150
4	Do.	" 50 "	...	200
10	Do.	" 25 "	...	250
100	Do.	" 10 "	...	1,000
200	Do.	" 5 "	...	1,000
200	Do.	" 1 "	...	200
523	Prizes		Total ...	5,000

N.B.—Out-station Orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY
AGENCY,
37, HORNBY ROAD.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1903.

UNION AND CONCILIATION.

WHILE Mr. Chamberlain is preaching Union and Conciliation in South Africa other influences are at work among the people the only result of which can be to defer the dawn of the truly piping time of peace which is so devoutly wished for by all true friends of the new colonies. The Boer leaders to all appearances are actuated by an honest desire to strengthen the hands of the new Government. They recognise how futile would be any attempt to overthrow it, and that the best of all ways to regain comfort, if not actual affluence, is to accept the new order of things with the best possible grace. Unfortunately there exist among the rank and file of burghers men who are not yet able to bury the hatchet and who can only regard us as cruel barbarians intent upon screwing the last farthing out of them for the benefit of the British Treasury. Unwholesome ideas of this kind are only too easily fostered among the less intelligent of the burghers. They believe all that they have been told as to the mercenary aims of Great Britain, of their supposed determination to stamp the Boer nation out of existence, and unfortunately many of those who should seek after their enlightenment are found adding fuel to the fire of hatred and prejudice—obstacles which might otherwise be amicably removed. Messrs. Schalk Burgher and Botha at Pretoria the other day deprecated the acrimonious tone in which some of their countrymen criticised Mr. Chamberlain's speeches, and it would be well for their country, and well for themselves individually, if they would listen and act upon the advice of such men. But the Burgher trusts his pastor more implicitly than any layman, and we can only regret that their efforts are so frequently misdirected. One of these ministers has just published a book through Messrs. Methuen and Company "Through Shot and Flame," which can only serve to keep animosities alive, instructive, though, in other respects it may be. The book passed through many vicissitudes. Solicitous for her husband's personal safety the writer's wife committed the first part of it to the flames. "I did not take this amiss," says the author, the Rev. J. D. Kestell, "for I understood what the motives were which urged her to do so." In a large proportion of cases the wife is more tactful, discreet, and prudent than the husband, and this appears to be one of them. But Mr. Kestell evidently thought not, and he set to work to re-write what had been destroyed. Then he lost a third of his notes at Graspan. This portion was also re-written and "it now exists completer than it did at first."

Mr. Kestell, who styles himself chaplain to President Steyn and General Christian De Wet, would have us believe that he endeavoured to record facts truthfully, and that if he failed to see things as they exactly were he has at least given a truthful account of the impressions they made upon him. Yet he is very inconsistent, and in the only matter which signifies anything—the treatment of women and children he has erred in minimising rather than in exaggerating the actual facts. Yet again he is inconsistent. Commenting on British ridicule of the Boer's guerilla tactics waging war by evasion "Oh mine enemy," exclaims he, "what right hadst thou to prescribe to us how we should fight? Did not thine own great hero, Wellington, declare that a nation has the right to adopt every means to resist a foe?" But war by evasion cannot be accounted resistance. And if the Boers were justified in that method, in train-wrecking, abusing the flag of truce, and so forth, what right had they to prescribe to us how we should fight? The only method left to us was to devastate the country, to destroy the farms which gave them shelter. All this was done with the greatest leniency and consideration for women and children for whose accommodation the enormous, costly, and well-organised concentration camps were devised. Yet this minister of the Dutch Reformed Church, who boasts that he was never armed, that he never took part in a fight as a soldier, never meddled with military matters, and never forgot that he was a minister of religion, or did anything to endanger his neck—we suppose that is what he is anxious to explain—asks his readers to believe that the British treatment of the burghers seemed as if they wanted literally to annihilate them. "They made use of any expedient. The farms were laid waste, the houses burnt or damaged in such a manner as to render them uninhabitable, and grain and forage were given as a prey to the flames. Cattle were looted and sheeps in tens of thousands." Mr. Kestell closed his eyes to the fact that in war in the matter of victuals it is catch as catch can, and presumably never heard of the Boers capturing British commissariat trains. All he seems to aim at is to make as black a case as he can against the British. "Our women, it is true," he says, "were not killed out of hand, but they were taken by force against their wish or will and shut up in camps. There they were exposed to fevers and other camp diseases, and many succumbed. So it came about that although, as I have said, it is true that they were not directly killed, it was nevertheless through the environment into which they were forced that they were destroyed by thousands."

Best answer to all charges of ill-treatment of women is the fact that the fugitive president Kruger left his wife behind him, in the hands of and to the tender mercies of the British knowing perfectly that she and every other woman would be well and respectfully treated. Miss Hobhouse, however, think differently, and she too has just published a book, through Messrs. Methuen and Co., entitled "The Brunt of the War," the brunt, of course, according to her argument, falling upon the women and children. Miss Hobhouse has evidently some misgivings. But these she endeavours to drown. "There is no fear of aggravating a controversy among the Boers," she says, "for it will add nothing to their knowledge." But that is her initial mistake. There is no limit to the mischief which an obtuse deflection of facts may produce. She asserts that more adult Boers perished in the camps than fell in the field of battle and over four times as many children. Is not such a statement calculated to aggravate controversy among the Boers? It is the thing the malcontents wished for—something written by one of the other side to quote from. "I am not quoting from the writings of a Boer either of the Transvaal or the Free State," we can hear an agitator exclaim, "but from the words of an English author, written in England and published in England." We are not without hope for Miss Hobhouse however. "May it not be," she asks, "that in reality all war is barbarous, varying only in degree?" Who ever denied it? Certainly no military man, the man who has to stand to shoot and be shot at. "To the plain man and woman outside the political and military worlds, it seems as though in war an arbitrary line is drawn one side of which is counted barbarian, the other civilisation. History shows that as nations have advanced this line has been gradually raised. None of us can claim to be wholly civilised till we have drawn the line above war itself and established universal arbitration in place of universal armaments." How greatly is it to be regretted that Miss Hobhouse did not follow this line of argument further before putting her pen to paper. Watchful care is needed lest the dividing line she speaks of slip back. Her volume will not tend to raise it. Its tendency will be to force the line down and down by keeping open sores which by this time should have been healed, and by bringing back to the minds of the women of the new colonies the many grievances they grew to imagine real.

THE FUTURE OF THE NEGRO. MR. E. D. MOREL, who has written so much on West African affairs, has just published a volume in which he discusses the religious problems of that country. Those who are looking to the propagation of Christian teaching to solve the social problems of the world will find a lot in the book which will cause them disappointment, and which they will find discouraging. There seems to be not the slightest doubt that either the Christian missionary is very greatly at fault in the methods he has adopted with the negro of Western Africa, or that Christianity is not the religion for the negro. As most Englishmen, and, indeed, most Europeans, will be very far from willing to admit that the latter alternative supplies the explanation one is almost forced to conclude that the efforts of the missionaries have up to the present been misplaced or that their methods are altogether at fault. We are told that the pagan native of Western Africa is more often than not a fine fellow, "one of nature's gentlemen," hospitable, kindly, simple, courteous. On the other hand we are given to understand that the Mahomedan native is a splendid man with a carriage full of pride and self-reliance, arrogant may be, haughty, but singularly dignified, with a conscious superiority and quiet confidence stamped all over him. Finally—and this must be hateful reading to those who have braved dangers and endured hardships for the sake of the conversion of the negro to Christianity—we are informed that the Christian negro is seldom spoken of without opprobrium. His vanity, his conceit, the vices he has acquired, and so forth are the inevitable theme. His unfortunate habit of adopting the latest vagaries of European fashions, both in his own person and the person of his women folk is the butt of constant sarcasm. Were this all one could understand it, and account for it in a much more simple fashion than one is able to account for the whole degeneracy of the Christian negro. But it is not all. The negro is undoubtedly taking up Christianity for what he can get out of it. His devotion to Christianity is merely cupboard love; beneath the shallow veneer of civilization, which he has acquired, there is a despicable meanness which could only associate itself with a savage hypocrite despised by his own kinsfolk, and looking only to those who enable him to live easily for social intercourse. Were all this merely the conclusion of a traveller, that is to say of a lay traveller, there are many who would be inclined to say that it was the result of religious prejudice, and that the writer had been too ready to see the faults of the Christian and the virtues of his heathen brethren. But it is to be feared that no such simple consolation as that can be obtained. Even the missionaries, it is pointed out, are compelled to admit what must be to them one of the most unpalatable facts they could ever have to face. Canon Robinson himself advises travellers on the coast in search of trustworthy servants to choose the heathen or the Mahomedan rather than the professing Christian, "because a bad religion sincerely accepted, or even no religion at all, is to be preferred to a religious profession which is only a sham." He winds up by confessing how humiliating this remark is to him, to the Christian Church, and to European civilization. One of the difficulties which the missionary has to contend with is to get the natives to work. After all they are very human in not being particularly desirous of working when they can live without exerting themselves. And the writer of the volume justly points out that if the natives are to be expected to work on the gold mines and in other places where the enterprise of Europeans has created the necessity for labour they must be well treated and well paid. Another matter which is worth noting is a remark which Mr. Morel makes upon the persistence and stability of the negro race. They are not as some other black races, they do not disappear before advancing European civilization. The experience of North America has shown that they hold their own in spite of disadvantages. A thousand years hence the negro race will be as strong as it is now, and as at the present time Europeans are playing a great part in moulding their character and their fortunes, it behoves those, at any rate, who are posing as teachers to do all in their power to prevent the degeneracy which appears to be in progress at present.

A POSSIBLE DANGER TO CANADA. THE marked falling off in the number of immigrants into Canada from the United Kingdom and corresponding increase in the number of French and American immigrants gives Mr. Archibald S. Hurd a subject for an article in the "Fortnightly Review" in which he points out that Canada is, firstly, being de-Anglicised by foreign immigration and by the growth of the French, and, secondly, Americanised by the phenomenal flood of emigrants from across the frontier. The situation, bearing in mind the fact that the natural growth of the Canadian population is small, can hardly be regarded with equanimity by those whose wishes and predilections have planned out such a great future for the northern bulwark of our empire. The census of 1881 showed an increase in the population of 19 per cent.; in 1901 the increase had fallen to 11·14 per cent.; and it is not the British but the French who account for most of this small increase. The French Canadians according to the census returns of the last hundred years double in numbers every twenty-five years. Families of eighteen and twenty children are not infrequent; and in Quebec the birth-rate is 36·86 per thousand. Turning to the influx of Americans into Canada the fact should not be lost sight of that a large proportion of these are in all probability either British emigrants or the descendants of British settlers in America. Viewed in this light the statement of Mr. W. T. Stead that Canada is rapidly becoming Americanised must be considerably discounted. In 1901 there were 17,987 immigrants from the United States. Last year down to the beginning of October 27,000 Americans had entered Canada. Of the 127,891 who had settled in Canada by Christmas, 1901, no less than 84,493 had already been naturalised. It has been suggested that one of the reasons why British emigration is becoming less important every year is the erroneous ideas prevalent in England as to the severity of the Canadian climate. To this we may add that Kipling's description of Canada as "My Lady of the Snows" has not unlikely thrown back the development of the colony by Englishmen.

SALUTES from H. M. Flagship Highflyer and H. M. S. Renown were fired on Saturday morning, to announce the arrival of H. E. Rear-Admiral Sir Charles C. Drury in Bombay.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe by the P. and O. Co.'s Mail steamer China on Saturday were Sir H. S. Barnes and Lady Barnes, Brigadier-General Gilchrist and Mrs. Gilchrist, Hon. E. J. Hawke, Earl of Norbury, and Major J. S. Shakespear, C. I. E., D. S. O.

FOR the last six months at least, writes "Capital," India has stood still, for everything seemed to be postponed to this great Durbar. Now that it is over we would hope that the affairs of the land will receive more attention; that Philip sober will devote his mind to those matters of state which Philip drunk with the anticipatory revels of Delhi appeared unable to take up.

THE following Resolution was issued at Delhi on Friday evening:—His Excellency the Viceroy in leaving desires to take the opportunity of thanking all officers, both military and civil, who have been engaged in organising or in carrying out the series of events connected with the Coronation Durbar and rejoicings for the conspicuous zeal, energy, and devotion with which they have performed their duties, and to congratulate them upon the complete success that has attended their labours. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught has graciously requested that his name may be associated with this message of felicitation.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made for the immediate despatch of a supply of 30 tents of various sorts for the Base Depot at Berbera. As to the medical arrangements, one or other of the following courses will probably be adopted: (1) A General Hospital at Berbera with a 10 per cent accommodation. Another at Obbia and a Hospital Ship to maintain communications with India. (2) The Canning as a stationary hospital ship at Rao Hassan, with the Mayo and Enterprise as ferry steamers from Berbera and Obbia to the Canning; the Palitana to act as a ferry hospital between the Canning and India. Barbed wire and hatchets are being got ready for despatch from India for use in the Somaliland operations.

THE total deaths from plague in India during the week ending 3rd January was 15,686 against 15,897 in the preceding week and 9,366 in the corresponding week of last year. Bombay Presidency registered 7,295; Bombay City, 160; Karachi, 29; Madras Presidency, 445; Calcutta, 21; Bengal, 1,762; United Provinces 1,687; the Punjab, 2,2[illegible]8; the Central Provinces, 231; Mysore State, 787; Hyderabad State, 671; Berar, 255; Rajputana, 106; Central India, 9. The worst places in Bengal are still the districts of Saran, Monghyr, Patna and Shahabad. There has generally been a decrease, except in the United Provinces, where the figures compare unfavourably with those of the preceding week.

THE Calcutta S. P. C. A. has at various times moved in the matter of stopping the practice of flying goats alive. It now publishes an interesting pamphlet which includes letters from various firms engaged in the hide trade admitting and regretting the existence of this horrible practice. The publication concludes with a judgment by Mr. Abdul Rahim, Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, dismissing a case brought against two kahars of Upper Chitpur Road for want of evidence; and a note by the Hon. Secretary (Mr. G. W. Lees) to the following effect:—The exports of goat skins from Calcutta amounted to 10,000,000 pieces in 1900 and 14,000,000 in 1901 or an average of 12,000,000 or a million pieces per month.

THE following General Order by Lord Kitchener was issued in the Delhi Camp on Friday: "His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has much pleasure in announcing to the Army that his Excellency the Viceroy has expressed his great admiration of the appearance and conduct of the troops on parade to-day and that Field Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught has requested him to inform the troops how highly he appreciated their smart and soldier-like bearing, reflecting credit upon themselves and upon the entire Army in India. It is a pleasure to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to convey these complimentary remarks to the troops who by their efforts made the parade in his opinion a complete success."

THE Province of Bengal keeps to a system of its own in the notification of appointments. A reader of the provincial Gazette is more puzzled than edified by seeing an officer absent on furlough appointed to officiate in some district that he will never see or in some post that he will never in fact occupy. But presumably these things are done on some system that has its uses for the Accountant-General's office or the keeper of the Civil List. Sometimes, however, we meet instances where the Bengal system seems to be quite unaccountable. Thus in the current issue the Officiating District and Session Judge of Cuttack is appointed to act as Additional Sessions Judge of Rajshahi in addition to his own duties; and seeing that the two places are as far apart as Karachi and Lahore a very considerable addition it seems likely to be.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

LONDON, DECEMBER 26.

CANCER.—The Coats family have given £10,000 between them to the Cancer Research Scheme.

Education.—The inquiry into the petition for a charter for a Liverpool University was continued on the 19th.—The Association of Principals and Lecturers in Training Colleges held their annual meeting on the 19th and 20th.—The Headmasters' Conference was opened on the 22nd at Tonbridge.

Ireland.—Judgment has been given in the appeal of the editor, publisher and manager of the "Irish People" from a conviction for publishing articles inciting to a criminal conspiracy. The sentence against the editor was upheld; but the other two convictions were set aside on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence of their criminal responsibility.—Mr. J. Roche, M.P., has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment.—The first meetings of Lord Dunraven's Land Conference took place in Dublin on the 20th and 22nd.—Dr. C. B. Ball, who performed the operation for appendicitis on Lady Dudley, is to be knighted.

Law.—The House of Lords has reversed a decision of the Court of Appeal that the head-master of the King's School, Chester, was entitled to a stall in the Cathedral, and that the Bishop has jurisdiction to determine the point.—The Court of Appeal has reversed a decision of Mr. Justice Buckley's in respect of a patent for an improvement in galvanic batteries.—In the Taff Vale case the jury found that the defendants conspired to injure the plaintiffs by unlawful means, unlawfully persuaded men to break their contracts and assisted in carrying out the strike by unlawful means. The assessment of damages was left over till next term.—In the Central Criminal Court on the 20th, three men, for forging Bank notes, were sentenced to 20, 15, and 10 years' penal servitude. One of them afterwards shot and killed himself in his cell.—The grand jury of London and Middlesex has found a true bill for treason against Arthur Lynch, M. P.—The inquest on the body of Maud Marsh, alleged to have been poisoned at the Crown publichouse, Borough, by George Chapman, the landlord, has ended in a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Chapman.

Lord Currie, the British Ambassador in Rome, has resigned, as his health does not permit of his immediately return to his duties.

Lord Rosebery presided on the 18th at the annual dinner of the Great Northern Railway Athletic Association.

Messrs. J. and J. W. Pease, of Darlington, have assigned their property to a trustee for the benefit of their creditors. The liabilities are estimated at £1,268,031.

Mr. Alfred Mossley and several of the members of his Commission arrived in Liverpool from New York on the 21st.

Naval and Military.—Lord Roberts visited the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and inspected the cadets on the 19th.—The cruiser Kent, on her contract trials, has made a speed of 21·7 knots, the contract calling for 23 knots.

Parliament was prorogued on the 18th, the King's Speech being delivered by Commission.

The Archbishop of Canterbury died on Tuesday morning, Dec. 23.

Theatres.—An adaptation of Kingsley's Water Babies has been produced at the Garrick; Mrs. Hodgson Burnett's Little Un-fairy Princess at the Shaftesbury; and a farce entitled Brown at Brighton at the Avenue; Mr. Forbes Robertson is playing Othello at the Lyric.

The Penrhyn Dispute.—The Board of Trade has declined to exercise its powers under the Conciliation Act to end the dispute.

The Postmaster-General has informed the Fawcett Association that he cannot make any further concession in the matter of special leave.

The Princess of Wales gave birth to a son at Sandringham on Saturday evening. Both the Princess and the infant are doing well.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—General rains have greatly relieved the tension, and the outlook is hopeful.—The Victorian Assembly has passed the Reform Bill.

Canada.—The Minister of Agriculture declares that there has been no foot-and-mouth disease among Canadian cattle since 1884, and that precautions quite as strict as those taken in England have been adopted in Canada against its introduction from the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain reached mile 521 on the Uganda Railway on December 18, and spent the night on the Mau summit. They returned to Mombassa on the 20th and next day rejoined the Good Hope at Zanzibar.

Somaliland.—Preparations are being made for the immediate despatch of troops from Obbia and further reinforcements from India.

South Africa.—Our Johannesburg Correspondent refers to various difficulties connected with the question of compensation to burghers for war losses.—The Dutch Loyalists are planning an organization for mutual support throughout South Africa.—A new seam of good coal, 30ft. thick, has been struck in the course of boring operation by the Great Eastern Collieries Company.—The Natal Government having only a majority of one, including the Speaker, a coalition Ministry is probable on the basis of a compromise on the railway question.—Sir H. H. Johnston in a long letter published by "The Times" on December 22, suggests the obtaining of labour in the Uganda Protectorate, the Portuguese territories, and other parts of the continent for the South African mines; insisting, however, that the process should be under Government control, and that the natives must be well and wisely treated.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Philippines.—The House of Representatives has passed a Bill reducing duties on Philippine products to 25 per cent. of the present rate.

FOREIGN.

Ascent of Aconcagua.—Mr. Reginald Rankin ascended Aconcagua alone on December 14, having been deserted by his guide. He passed the night in the open at an elevation of 22,000ft., and reached Puente del Inca next day with frostbitten hands and feet.

Austria-Hungary.—The Emperor has accepted the resignation of the War Minister, Baron von Krieghammer, and has appointed Lieutenant-General von Pitreich in his stead.

Central Asia.—It is estimated that 2,500 persons were killed by the earthquake at Andijan.

China.—The evacuation of Shanghai is proceeding smoothly.—Our Shanghai Correspondent speaks of uneasiness as to the present condition and future administration of the Imperial Maritime Customs.

France.—The members of the Humbert family were arrested on the 20th in Madrid, their whereabouts having been revealed by an anonymous letter.—The sailors' strike at Marseilles has completely collapsed.—A double duel between French and Italian fencing masters took place on the 18th at Nice. Both the Italians were slightly wounded.

Germany.—The Crown Princess of Saxony fled on December 11 from her father's chateau at Salzburg, where she was on a visit.—A case somewhat similar to that of the Humberts is reported from Berlin.

Greece.—The new Chamber was opened on the 22nd by the King.

Italy.—The Chamber of Deputies adjourned on the 20th for the vacation, after receiving a favourable statement of the national finances.

Japan and Siam.—The Japanese Press heartily welcomes the arrival of the Siamese Prince Royal, sympathizing with Siam as the only other Oriental Power which has adopted a progressive policy.

Morocco.—The tribes are now deserting the pretender. The Sultan's sudden return to Fez has completely surprised the tribesmen.

Russia.—A long communication from the Russian Foreign Office is published, in which the statement is made, with regard to Afghanistan, that "Russia addressed no request of any kind to the British Cabinet, but simply notified it of her desire and purpose to enter into direct relations with Afghanistan in the future. No further declarations were made on this subject." The Tsar has recalled the banished students from Siberia.

Venezuela.—The establishment of a blockade of the Venezuelan harbours and the mouths of the Orinoco has been notified in the "London Gazette" and several vessels have been captured.—A suggestion that President Roosevelt should act as arbitrator between the Powers and Venezuela has been originated by Great Britain and agreed to by Germany and Italy; but the feeling in Washington against his undertaking the office is becoming stronger.—There are symptoms of a renewal of a revolutionary activity in Venezuela.

A Poem by Mr. Rudyard Kipling, entitled "The Rowers," is published.

Obituary.—The Dean of Winchester; Gen. W. C. Hadden; Col. W. C. Mitchel; Col. J. T. Skinner; Major E. Peach; Major C. Giberne; Canon W. E. Heygate; Mr. Joseph Graham, K. C.

Shipping.—Abstracts of the returns of shipping casualties in 1900-1901 have been issued.—The Hamburg-American liner Deutschland arrived in Plymouth on the 21st with one engine disabled by the bursting of a cylinder.

The Marconi system.—"The Times" published on Monday the first Press message transmitted by Marconi's wireless telegraphy across the Atlantic. The message was sent by our Correspondent from Glace Bay, Cape Breton. Messages between the King and Lord Minto have been exchanged by means of Marconi's system; and the Canadian Government has sent a message, by the same medium, desiring "through 'The Times,' to congratulate the British people on the accomplishment by Marconi of the greatest feat which modern science has as yet achieved."—"Times."

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MR. CHAMBERLAIN IN SOUTH AFRICA.

STRANGE RUMOURS.

THE BOER GENERALS' MISSION.

SPEECH AT JOHANNESBURG.

LONDON, JANUARY 9.

All bourses have been affected by an extraordinary nour of attempts on the lives of Mr. Chamberlain l Lord Milner at Johannesburg. They subsently recovered on the issue of official denials.

The serious illness of Mr. Beit has also depressed uth African stocks.

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

Botha, in giving an account of the Boer Generals, ropean Mission at a meeting of the Boers at Pretoria stated that the mission yielded one hundred usand pounds.

Mr. Chamberlain, in the course of his reply to the er address on Thursday, contrasted this with amount that the British Government s devoting to the Boers, which, when war claims, atriation expenses, and compensation claims had en paid, would be between ten and fifteen millions. Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Johannesburg, stig- tised as a calumny the statement that the Johan- sburgers were prepared to repudiate their share of war expenditure. He did not believe, he said, t the men who faced danger and suffering so vely would now show that they cared more for ses than they did for lives.

VENEZUELA.

HAGUE ARBITRATION TO BE ABANDONED.

CONFERENCE AT WASHINGTON.

LONDON, JANUARY 9.

seems probable that the Hague arbitration he Venezuelan affair will be abandoned, and dispute will be settled by a conference held ashington, at which Mr. Bowen, the American assador to Venezuela, will represent Vene- Their respective Ambassadors will represent llies.

. Bowen leaves Camcas for the States to- w.

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

eral Castro has authorised Mr. Bowen to all claims without reference to the Hague unal.

E "STANDARD" AND THE DELHI DURBAR.

THE VICEROY AND THE MASSES.

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

e "Standard" prints an article saying that be- the effect on the higher classes, the Delhi festi- s have given the masses also an opportunity discover that the Viceroy is inspired a delicate sympathy for the people and a raining sense of his obligation to consult their re. Though they have few data the peasant the shopkeeper manage somehow to form ments which are commonly accurate. We ve, says the article, that there will be an nt of strong personal goodwill in to-day's fare- t Delhi.

e have been too prone to neglect the ceremonial spectacular aspects of State to the detriment popularity of the British rule in India.

GERMANY AND AMERICA.

RMAN AMBASSADOR "APPLIES FOR LEAVE."

von Holleben, the German Ambassador at ington, has suddenly applied for sick leave. It erally assumed that he has been re-called, it posed, for want of tact. Baron Sternburg ex- at Calcutta, a "persona grata" to President elt, has been appointed Charge d'Affaires, and lieved he will be the successor.

MOROCCO.

PRETENDER RESUMES THE OFFENSIVE.

Moorish pretender resumed the offensive after madan and established a camp twenty kilo- from Fez. A French military mission going is unable to proceed and is returning to r.

TEMPT ON THE LIFE OF THE KING OF SPAIN.

ASSAILANT ARRESTED.

le the King of Spain was returning from h in Madrid this evening a man fired a revol- the second carriage of the procession. None jured. The assailant who is a Spaniard has rrested.

HE LATE PRINCE OF ARCOT.

FUNERAL AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 10.

remains of the late Prince of Arcot arrived cial train this morning. A guard of honour hed by the 16th Madras Infantry was present station, and there were also about 50 men of rnatic retinue on the platform. The principal ers of the Prince's household were in attend- Mr. Marjoribanks represented the Govern- The Madras station compound and the road- ere thronged with people. A procession was headed by an escort of the Madras Lancers, reached the Amir Mahal, the late Prince's ce, at ten o'clock. After further embalming e purification ceremonies had taken place, the was resealed and the remains were conveyed erment by the Misgur, a large concourse g. A wreath from Lord Ampthill was on the coffin.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE MADRID OUTRAGE.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

Feito, the perpetrator of the Madrid outrage, who is apparently insane, declares he wanted to kill the Grand Chamberlain and not the King. His pockets contained receipts for registered letters addressed to President Roosevelt, King Edward, the Kaiser, and the Tsar.

THE GERMAN BUDGET.

The German Budget for 1903 which has been issued shows that Revenue and Expenditure will only balance by means of a proposed loan of 220 million marks. Moreover, an accompanying memorandum states that a loan of 95 millions is required to relieve the unfavourable financial position of individual States, due to economic depression.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.

The Syria has sailed from Durban for Bombay taking the 2nd Shropshires and the 2nd East Surrey Regiment.

FOOTBALL.

Wales playing against England scored three goals and two tries against one goal scored by England.

SOMALILAND.

The "Gaul," with horses and mules aboard, has left Capetown for Obbia.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JANUARY 11.

Lieutenant Walford, of the Suffolk Regiment, at present doing duty at the Mounted Infantry School at Poona, has been ordered to proceed on field service to Somaliland with transport corps.

Eight clerks from the Military Finance Office who have been ordered to join the Field Controller's Office at Berbera in connection with the Somaliland operations left to-day and will embark to-morrow in the transport Hardinge.

DEATH OF LORD PIRBRIGHT.

LONDON, JANUARY 9.

Baron Pirbright is dead.

[Lord Pirbright, Baron H. de Worms, was educated at King's College, where he took high honours in literature, science, and forensic medicine; but on leaving college he turned his attention to the law, and entered at the Inner Temple, where he was called to the Bar. For three years he attended the courts, and went on circuit. Then he became a partner in the house of his father, who was a notable financier, and who, for his services to the Austrian empire, was created a baron, permission being especially accorded to his sons to bear their hereditary title in this country. The strong interest he had always taken in foreign politics was evidenced by his publication of "England's Policy in the East," which rapidly reached six editions, and established the writer's reputation as a political thinker. After this he turned his eyes towards St. Stephen's, and succeeded Mr. Gladstone as M. P. for Greenwich: not, however before he had again reaped fame as the author of "The Earth and its Mechanism." Quite early in his Parliamentary career he repeated the oratorical successes which he had gained on many platforms. In 1886 he was elected for the Toxteth division of Liverpool, for which he sat up to the time of his being elevated to a peerage. In both of Lord Salisbury's Governments he held office. While Under-Secretary to the Colonies he was president of the International Conference on Sugar Bounties, held at Brussels, as British representative with the rank of Plenipotentiary. His services were recognized by his appointment to the Privy Council. He is credited with the authorship of several score of leading articles in more than one language, and he is reported to have wooed the muses by the publication of at least one volume of verse. He was the son of Solomon Benedict de Worms, Hereditary Baron of the Austrian Empire.]

CHARGE OF SHOOTING AGAINST AN ENGINE-TURNER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JANUARY 11.

The case against Robert Foster, engine-turner, was resumed before Mr Brander, Assistant Collector, yesterday. The Magistrate remarked that on the evidence he had decided to frame a charge for firing shots in a house inhabited by human beings on December 27th, under Sections 307 of the Indian Penal Code, within his cognisance. He asked the accused if he pleaded guilty or not guilty. The accused pleaded not guilty, and said, "I don't know what I was doing at the time, I have no witness to call."

The Magistrate said the facts disclosed by the evidence were very serious. Under the influence of drink accused went to Lanowli with the intention of shooting O'Callaghan, and not finding him, he fired shots in the house at his servant, and would most probably have killed him had the latter not run away, in which case the charge would most clearly have been one of murder. There was very little doubt that under the influence of drink accused developed this murderous intent. He strongly advised the accused to become a teetotaler.

Accused said he had no enmity against the boy or any body.

The Magistrate said it was only through luck that nobody was killed and that accused was the only person injured (accused had his arm in a sling).

The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 60, or in default to one month's imprisonment.

VITAL STATISTICS.

POONA, JANUARY 11.

There were 369 deaths in the city last week, while there were 351 plague attacks and 330 plague deaths.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. COSSACK.

H. M. S. Cossack, Captain M. G. Cartwright, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday evening from the Persian Gulf, via Karachi, having been relieved by H. M. S. Fox at the latter port. The Cossack left Bombay in August last, and since then was cruising about the Gulf. On entering the port she fired a salute of 13 guns in honour of the Admiral's flag. The same compliment was returned by H. M. S. Highflyer. During the voyage she experienced high breezes and strong N.-W. currents.

THE DELHI EXODUS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JANUARY 11.

The Delhi Durbar celebrations closed with the State departure of the Viceroy and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught yesterday. On Friday night an evening party for the Native Chiefs was held in the Viceroy's Camp, and at the gathering in the Durbar tent the Nizam was invested with the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Bath. The investiture was of the nature of a private ceremony. At the State departure yesterday there was a great gathering of Chiefs and Notables at the station. The main entrance and the platforms were effectively decorated. The Begum of Bhopal arrived in a palki enveloped in a blue plush cover embroidered with gold. Her Highness was carefully screened from the public gaze, and stepped out of the palki under cover into a box-like frame work covered with gold embroidered curtains which had been placed on the platform for her reception. The train of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught was the first to leave, and before its departure their Royal Highnesses went round and shook hands with all the Chiefs and military and civil officers present. The train departed under a Royal Salute and the playing of the National Anthem by the band of the Norfolk Regiment. The Viceroy's train immediately afterwards drew up to the platform, and his Excellency and Lady Curzon having taken leave of the Chiefs and leading officials entered their carriages. Cordial cheers were raised for his Excellency who stood in the gangway of his saloon smiling and saluting as the train steamed out to the sound of cheers, guns, and the music of the National Anthem.

CORONATION DAY IN CUTCH.

DELHI CAMP, JANUARY 10.

Coronation day was celebrated amidst great and hearty rejoicings throughout Cutch. The Imperial Proclamation was read before a large assemblage of State officers and all classes of people by Mr. Bulakhidas, Naib Dewan. A Royal Salute of 101 guns was fired. Sweetmeats were distributed to the school boys and girls. The poor were generously fed with sweet food, and illuminations were made at the palace and in all the principal towns.

THE VOLUNTEER DURBAR CONTINGENTS.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 11.

The Volunteer Durbar Contingents returned to Calcutta yesterday.

CALCUTTA CORONATION FESTIVITIES.

ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETED.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 11.

The arrangements for the Calcutta Coronation festivities are now practically complete. On the 26th January there will be entertainments or feasts in all the schools of Calcutta. On the 27th the poor will be fed, Hindu and Mahomedan committees arranging for ten thousand poor to be fed on the maidan. In the evening there will be fireworks on the maidan, and the festivities conclude on the 28th with illuminations, which bid fair to be the grandest yet seen in Calcutta. The Viceroy will ride through the city.

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 10.

The "Englishman's" London correspondent writes on the 8th instant:—The Irish landowners' convention has expressed strong, though cautious, approval of the report of Earl Dunraven's conference.

The prospects of an amicable settlement of the land question are distinctly more hopeful.

RACING AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 11.

The following is the result of yesterday's racing:—

Tollygunge Steeplechase; pony handicap.—Distance about one mile and three-quarters.

Col. Beaver's Topsy (8st.), Hoyt	1
The Kour Saheb of Patiala's Jeanaroo (9st. 10lbs.), Toe	2

Also ran Apricot and Jubilee.

Won by a length.—Time 4 mins. 16 3-5 secs.

Suburban Cup, distance about two miles and a half.

Lt.-Col. the Hon. E. Baring's Bohemian Prince (10st. 12lbs.), Morrison	1
The Hon. Apcar's Henry (10st. 5lbs.), Burns	2

Also ran Stoddart and J. R.

Won by four lengths easily. Time—5 mins. 11 3-5 secs.

Tollyghnge Cup. Distance about three miles.

The Hon. Apcar's Milburn (10st. 11lbs.), Burns	1
The Kour Saheb of Patiala's Pope (11st 7lbs.), Hoyt	2

Also ran Marwari and The Provost.

Won by six lengths easily. Time—6 mins. 39 1-5 secs.

The Hunters' Handicap Steeplechase. Distance two miles and a half.

Mr. Orr's Dundonald (11st. 7lbs.), Mr. Parson	1
Mr. Cowper's The Judge (10st.), Mr. Bell Irving	2

Also ran Ladybird, Beeswing, and Flamingo.

Won by 30 lengths in a canter. Time—5 mins. 21 3-5 secs.

The Pony Selling Race.

Mr. Rodoconachi's Shylock (9st. 8lbs.), Robinson	1
Mr. Cowper's First Guide (9st. 5lbs.),	2

Also ran Lucy Grey.

Won by half a length. Time—1 min. 8 1-5 secs.

Kiosk Stakes. Distance five furlongs.

Mr. Reynold's Flashlight (8st. 11lbs.), Southall	1
Mr. Chowdhury's Tecoota (9st. 5lbs.), Penton	2

Also ran Ombree, Loch Maree, Spray, Deviation, and Naiades.

Won by two lengths. Spray half a length off the third. Time—1 min. 4 2-5 secs.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

JANUARY 11.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique; St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used.

Saigon Bangkok route interrupted.

Cable from Sanfrancisco to Hawai opened for international traffic rate per word Rs. 4-10 via Tehran or Suez and north American cables.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 26.

THE VENEZUELAN IMBROGLIO.

THE situation has not materially altered since I last wrote. So far as public opinion in this country is concerned the feeling against our co-operation has not diminished; if anything it is stronger than ever and Mr. Rudyard Kipling's poem, entitled "The Powers" which the "Times" publishes finds a more general acceptance than almost any thing he has written in the poetical line since his "Recessional." I quote a few of the verses:—

> Last night ye swore our voyage was done,
> But seaward still we go;
> And ye tell us now of a secret vow
> Ye have made with an open foe!
>
> . . . . .
>
> There was never a shame in Christendie
> They laid not to our door—
> And ye say we must take the winter sea
> And sail with them once more?
> Look South! The gale is scarce o'erpast
> That stripped and laid us down,
> When we stood forth but they stood fast
> And prayed to see us drown.
> The dead they mocked are scarcely cold,
> Our wounds are bleeding yet—
> And ye tell us now that our strength is sold
> To help them press for a debt!

The "Times" itself demurs to the phrase "open foe" which is perhaps a little too strong, but admits that the poem gives vent to a sentiment which unquestionably prevails far and wide throughout the nation. Lord Charles Beresford who has been on a short visit to Germany brings back news that a "great number of German people" just as much disapprove of association with England in the Venezuelan affair as practically the whole of the English people distrust our co-operation with Germany in the matter. Whether President Roosevelt who moves cautiously consents or not to arbitrate the one desire of people here is that the blockade may be put an end to as soon as possible or that we should come away and leave our dear Teutonic friends to take their own chestnuts out of the fire.

ARCHBISHOP TEMPLE.

The Primate of All England—the highest in dignity as he was in forcefulness, character, and, perhaps, Scholarship of all living English ecclesiastics of the first order—passed away peacefully on Tuesday at Lambeth Palace which almost faces the larger palace where he made his last public appearance in circumstances of such a pathetic character. It would seem that he had a premonition of what followed his determination not to miss the opening debate in the House of Lords on the Education Bill. Indeed it is said that he remarked to his friends that he should make his speech and then go home to die.

Another presentiment he had is recalled by the "Times." "When he accepted the offer of the primatial See of Canterbury that was made to him on the sudden death of Archbishop Benson, it was generally believed that he was sinking under the immense and overwhelming labours connected with the administration of the diocese of London—labours of which he dangerously increased the burden by an effort, foredoomed to failure, to do almost everything himself. The change from Fulham to Lambeth diminished this ruinous strain, if it brought other and even graver cares than those of diocesan business. Though he had passed his seventy-fifth birthday when he became Primate in December, 1896, he entered upon his new sphere of responsibility and toil with the unflinching courage and the sturdy self-confidence that never failed him at any crisis in his career. 'I am good for six years,' he is reported to have said in reply to anxious inquiries, and the forecast of the brave old man has been fulfilled to the letter."

Just after his acceptance of the Primacy he remarked "more suo" to the late Bishop Bickersteth "They offered it to me. There were three things I thought I could do, and so I took it." He did not further define his meaning, but it was pretty plain as Bishop Bickersteth's son points out that he referred to education, temperance, and foreign missions. The first time I heard Dr. Temple preach was many years ago when he had scarcely passed his prime, and what struck me most about him was his virility. The Archbishop of Armagh in a fine poem entitled "In Memoriam," and published the day after the Archbishop's death says:—

> They called him hard, not silver tongued. Once
> men fretted
> To live in days like these,
> Saying an English Prelate had coquetted
> With certain heresies.
>
> . . . . .
>
> Hard—so he was—but to himself most chiefly;
> His eloquence simple truth,
> But well compacted, rigidly and briefly,
> A reasoner from his youth—
> Yet a ripe Scholar of the days now olden,
> Not of our present state,
> Who hath the language musical and golden
> That made so many great.
>
> . . . . .

In another verse the eloquent Dr. Alexander observes "His voice was harsh." Apropos of this and of his brusqueness many stories are told. Most of these have previously been related of other people or are apocryphal. I can tell one which is neither invented nor of doubtful origin. When King Edward shortly after his accession to the Throne went to open Parliament in State for the first time there was, as will be remembered, almost as great a demand for places as for the Coronation ceremony more than 18 months later. Thanks to the favour of a peer I was able to occupy a good position in the Royal Gallery. When their Majesties had retired there was a tremendous crush in the lobbies and corridors adjacent to the gilded chamber—peers, spiritual and temporal; peeresses and wives of peers' eldest sons; Bishops and Ambassadors; Ministers; and Members of Parliament were packed like sardines in a tin, if such a homely comparison can be used, in so august a connection. The crush was caused by the difficulty of getting carriages, and it was so dreadfully cold that nobody ventured to wander forth to look for their vehicles as so many people did after the Coronation ceremony. I happened to be in the very centre of the crush unable to stir a foot or even to move my arms, let alone my legs. Presently I heard some one, in a respectful tone, say, apropos of the eulogies passed in the House of Lords on the late Queen, "allow me to congratulate you on the splendid speech you made about her Majesty." I recollected that speeches were made on the occasion by Lord Salisbury, Lord Kimberley, and Archbishop Temple. I rather think that Lord Rosebery also spoke on the occasion. The person who offered his congratulations followed them up by saying "I don't think you remember me, I am Captain Blank, I had the pleasure of knowing you years ago." A dead silence ensued; no oral response whatever was made. A few seconds later the Captain, a big burly man, edged his way some distance off and looked, I thought, rather crestfallen. I wondered who it could be he had congratulated, but I could not satisfy my curiosity by turning round to see even if politeness had not forbidden. Immediately I heard a harsh voice reciting the following lines apparently as typical of the scene before us:—"Bear me straight meandering ocean where the stagnant torrents roll." "Do you know where that comes from," said the owner of the harsh voice. "I have heard you quote those lines before" was the somewhat evasive answer. Then the same lines were repeated with some additions "Oh you don't know where that comes from. Oh dear! Oh dear! Well it comes from 'The Rejected Addresses.' Did you never hear of that work?" "I possess a copy of it" was the rejoinder. By this time there was a move on the part of those in front, and as we passed out of the lobby I saw that the person who had received the congratulations without replying—he may have bowed his acknowledgements and probably did—and who had quoted from a charming but too little known volume of parodies was Archbishop Temple. He was walking with some young man whose face was not familiar to me. Although at the time I thought the incident strange his Grace may not have intended to be unkind. "It is clear," as the "Times" in its leader on the late Archbishop well remarks, that "Dr. Temple's real nature was not what his courageous firmness, his rigidity of purpose, and the somewhat repellent ruggedness of his manners would have led cursory observers to think. There was a deep fund of tenderness in him which he was shy of disclosing but which guided his action and broadened his sympathies."

THE SAXONY ROYAL SLANDER.

I am afraid that this has not been exactly a merry Christmas for the Royal Court of Saxony and the Imperial Court of Austria who are realising in circumstances of a painfully human character the truth of the old adage that misfortunes never come singly. For the Emperor Francis Joseph more sympathy is felt in England than perhaps for the very near relatives of the "erring Princess" and her brother, and one may hope that his Imperial Majesty, who has always been a great favourite in this country may find some consolation in the fresh trouble that has overtaken his much afflicted House by reading all the nice things that have been written about him by prominent Englishman for the Christmas issue of the "Neues Wiener Tagblatt." The papers publish every day columns of telegrams about the elopement of the Crown Princess of Saxony, but the statements made are very conflicting, and it is difficult to arrive at the exact truth. However, it is certain that the Crown Princess has left her husband and gone to Geneva; that the young Belgian tutor, M. Andre Giron, who has apparently supplanted the lady's lawful husband is also in the premier city of Switzerland and residing in the same hotel; that the Princess's eldest brother, the Archduke Leopold Ferdinand of Tuscany, has espoused the cause of his sister; that he joined her in her escape; and that for reasons of his own he has renounced all his privileges as a member of the Imperial House of Austria. The reasons alluded to may be summed up in the expressive French saying "cherchez la femme." Around the Archduke has been woven a romance or tragedy, whichever you like to call it. Some years ago—so the story runs—Donna Elvira, the daughter of the Spanish Pretender now languishing or rather thriving in a palace on the Grand Canal of Venice, found favour in the eyes of the heir to the princely dukedom of Tuscany. For political reasons his affection for the fair Spaniard was, however, discouraged by his parents, and he had to abandon all thoughts of marrying the lady of his choice. His love was returned by Donna Elvira, who found solace in an elopement with a painter, while the Archduke unless he is much maligned drowned his sorrow by plunging into a reckless dissipated life. He eventually formed an attachment to a lady variously described as an actress and an ex-dancer of the Vienna Opera House, one Fraulein Adamovics, who, according to some accounts, is the most beautiful of her sex and according to other reports "decidedly" ugly, uneducated, and not over-refined. Attempts were made to break off this "liaison" as it is called, and lest we should show too much indulgence towards an enlightened Prince who determines to sacrifice his illustrious position with all that it brings in order that he may marry the woman of his choice we are told that Fraulein Adamovics is no better than she should be. Indeed the correspondents of the half-penny papers do not hesitate to speak of her as a "woman of bad character," while even the Berlin correspondent of the staid "Times" makes the damaging remark that her "claims" upon the Archduke were some time ago "regulated by a money settlement." Fraulein Adamovics is also, it seems, a member of the curious party who are spending the Christmas season at the Hotel d'Angleterre, Geneva. A king, it is said, may marry a shepherdess, but a shepherd may not marry a queen. M. Giron is a well-educated young man of respectable middle class family, but if it be true that in some exalted circles the world is divided into those who are of the blood royal and those who are not, the fact that he is by profession a tutor and not a shepherd will not make him any more "persona grata" at Continental courts even though the Crown Princess should eventually procure a divorce and marry him. If we are to believe reports coming from different sources and repeated over and over again the Crown Prince's conduct has not been above reproach, and his relations with a certain actress in Dresden are said to be quite notorious. Above and beyond this it is admitted that the Royal couple were unevenly matched. He appears to be like some people of his order elsewhere without a soul above sport while she is admittedly quite "spirituel." Moreover the court of Saxony is by all accounts deadly dull, old-fashioned, and conservative, while she is lively, up-to-date (to use a slang expression) and democratic in her ideas. Still the most chivalrous of men cannot, I imagine, help agreeing with the Berlin correspondent of the "Times" when he says:—"The whole circumstances of the case, so far as they are at present known, preclude the possibility of any serious sympathy with a woman who seems to have entirely forgotten the duties of her position as a Princess, as a wife, and as a mother. Even from the very dubious point of view of her keenest advocates, other courses were open to her than the fatal one which she chose to adopt." Still it must be remembered that the Princess seems to have had presented to her the alternative of the cloister and a madhouse! She herself in letters (written since her flight) to Princess Theresa of Bavaria complains that the espionage to which she was subjected had become unbearable. She also declares that the "official statements" concerning her departure are as far from accuracy as is public gossip. She was married to the Crown Prince eleven years ago and five children have been born to them, three boys and two girls. The youngest child will be just fifteen months old to-morow.

LADIES' CLUBS IN LONDON.

I understand that Miss Ella C. Sykes has been invited by the Sesame Club to repeat the paper recently read by her before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts on "Domestic Life in Persia." The Sesame Club is mainly a feminine institution; but it welcomes gentlemen members, and it is said that it is at present much easier for the sterner sex to get elected than it is for ladies. The Sesame Club has its head-quarters in Dover street which is pre-eminently the quarter for Ladies' Club. The Empress, the Sandringham, the Ladies' Army and Navy Club—I think that is its correct title—and the Bath all have palatial establishments in Dover Street. The Bath, however, like the Sesame is not exclusively a ladies' club. At all the others mere males are received as guests. Indeed so far as I am aware the Alexandra of which "ladies of position only" can become members is the only club of the kind which sternly refuses to allow a man to cross the door mat. There is a tradition that this rule was broken once owing to a lady member being taken so ill that she could not be removed to her home. In the circumstances she was permitted to receive visits from some of her male relatives. Her illness did not last very long, and it was afterwards put about the club—so at any rate one of its members, a most veracious lady told me—that the sickness was believed to have been assumed for a joke. I am sure that no member of the Sesame would be guilty of such levity. They are rather serious at the Sesame, and although some of its members do not discard the insidious cigarette they are nothing if not "cultured." Periodical lectures and discussions are amongst the most cherished of the privileges of the Sesames.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The "Times" continues to publish each day extracts from its issues of a hundred years ago; and some of these selections show that at the beginning of the nineteenth century the oracle of Printing House Square was not quite so alarmingly serious a journal as it is in these days. For example under date December 25, 1802, we read:—"A very gallant Officer, who has the misfortune of telling many "lengthy stories, of which he is the hero, has been pleasantly enough nick-named 'Long-Acre,' by some of his hearers."

Here is another excerpt for the same date:—"The daughter of a Lady of Fashion, on Tuesday last, eloped from her mother's house at Isleworth, with an Officer in the Dragoons, on a matrimonial expedition to Scotland. The 'fair fugitive' can hardly be excused on the score of juvenile indiscretion, as she is on the 'wrong side of thirty.' Her military escort is only "nineteen."

RACING AT MAHALUXMI.

THE FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

THE crowd at Mahaluxmi was an improved one, and the improved gate showed that the public of Bombay are beginning to take the season's racing in earnest. Sport on the whole was better than anything previously seen this season, and although the public had the worst of the exchanges there were several popular victories. A feature of the day was another series of wins by Messrs. Anandji Nanji and Goculdas. These two gentlemen, who a week or two ago brought off a remarkable sequence, were again fortunate in scoring three wins with Grey Fox, Gnullo, and White Fox. Grey Fox retains the wonderful form he has shown this season, and in the Mahim Stakes there was nothing within miles of him. One rather unpleasant incident of the afternoon occurred after Gnullo's victory in the January Plate. Bennett lodged a complaint against Oomerkhan, the rider of the winner, that he had been struck across the face during the course of the race. Bennett alleged that the act was intentional, and Oomerkhan replied that Bennett twice tried to force him over the rails, and he only used his whip in self-defence. The Stewards censured Oomerkhan, fined him Rs. 100, and informed him that similar behaviour would mean suspension. Although such an incident is decidedly unsatisfactory it would be a pity to see him out of the racing just now. His victory on White Fox was very prettily brought off. It is interesting to note that Bennett states Ophir, the horse he was riding in the January Plate, could not have had a chance of winning. Mahkoom's was a popular win, but that of Bandicoot was a surprise. It was not thought that he would bear out the form he showed last year. The following are the details:—

The Mahim Stakes.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; and third, Rs. 50. For Arab ponies, 14 hands, and under measured since 31st March, 1899, which have not won a race value Rs. 1,500 or over since 31st March, 1900, 14 hands to carry 8st. 12lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners, since 31st March, 1900, of a race value Rs. 100, or over: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lb.; three times, 10lbs.; oftener, 14lbs. Winner since the above date of race value Rs. 900 4lb.; of a race value Rs. 1,400 or over, 7lbs. in addition to above penalties. Distance—5 furlongs.

Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanji's g a h Grey Fox (8st 9lbs). Oomerkhan	1
Mr A R Amer's g a h Young Kohinoor (9st 2lbs,) Soda	2
Mr Cousen's ch a h Omar (9st 6lbs), Robertsson	3
Messrs Mustapha, Cowasjee and Cowasjee's g a h Tigris (9st 2lbs.) Heeroo	0
Mr S A Wahed's g a g Sweetlips (8st 13lbs,) Kunal	0

Betting: 2 to 1 on Grey Fox; 5 to 1 against Tigris; 10 to 1 each against Omar and Young Kohinoor; and 20 to 1 against Sweetlips.

Oomar got way from Tigris, with Grey Fox eight lengths behind. Oomar continued to hold the lead into the straight, but was caught fifty yards from home by Grey Fox, who came on handsomely and won by a length and a quarter; a quarter of a length between second and third. Time—1 min. 8 3-5sec.

(Winner trained by T. Kendall.)

Consolation Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100 and third, Rs. 50. For Maiden Arabs 13-3 and under measured since 31st March 1899, which have not won a race value Rs. 100 or over since 1st December, 1902, 13-3 to carry 8st. 10lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1900, of a value Rs. 100 or over: once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs.; three times, 10lbs; oftener, 14lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Messrs. E. Rashid and A. A. Saif's b a h Huddal (8st 8lbs,) Heroo	1
Messrs E. Rashid and A. A. Saif's b a h Young Taisseer (8st. 8lbs.) Nama	2
Mr. Cooper's b a h Duldul (8st 8lbs,) Robertson	3
Messrs. M. Goculdas and A. Nanji's g a h Silver Fox (9st.) Oomerkhan	0
Mr. Artin A. Essayie's b a h Shelter (8st. 5lbs,) C. B. Mahomed	0
Mr. Faraj bin Sanad's b a h Nasaralla (7st 13lbs,) Dharma	0

Betting; 6 to 4 against Shelter; 4 to 1 against Young Taisseer and Silver Fox; 6 to 1 against Huddal; 10 to 1 Nasaralla.

Silver Fox made the running from Young Taisseer and Huddal with Shelter last. In the straight Huddal improved his position, and, coming on, won by a length; half-a-length between second and third. Time—1min. 8secs.

(Winner trained privately.)

The Beginner's Plate—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; and third, Rs. 50. For Arabs 14 hands and under landed since 1st July, 1902; 14 hands to carry 8st, 12lbs. W. I. (no landing allowance.) Penalties—Winners of a race value Rs. 100 or over: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Distance 5 furlongs.

Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's g a h White Fox (8st 10lbs,) Oomerkhan	1
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Minting King (8st 4lbs,) Heeroo	2
Messrs. Alavi Oosman and Mehta's b a h Chamberlain (8st, 12lbs,) Robertson	3
Mr. Cross' b a h Asteroid (8st. 12lbs,) Kunal	0
Messrs. Yussuff Swedani and Mehta's b a h Khalib (8st. 12lbs.) C. B. Mahomed	0
Mr. Ebrahim Mana's g a h Mirmian (8st, 9lbs.,) Soda	0
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Full Moon (8st. 6lbs.,) Nama	0
Mr. S.A. Wahed's b a h Salvation (8st.,) Dharma	0
Messrs. Faraj bin Sanad and F. Mahomed's g a h Bunder (7st. 11lbs.) Saleh,	0
Mr. Hoosain Rowachi's ch a h Mocshir (7st. 8lbs.,) Bennett	0
Mr. Artin A. Essayie's g a h Little Joker (6st. 10lbs.,) Native	0

Betting: 3 to 1 against Minting King; 4 to 1 each against Khalib and White Fox; 5 to 1 against Full Moon; 10 to 1 each against Chamberlain and Asteroid; and any odd against the rest.

Chamberlain was quickest away and he made play from Minting King with White Fox third. The last named held a slight lead on coming into the straight, but Minting King drew level half a furlong from home and a splendid race home resulted in favour of White Fox by a short head; a length between second and third. Time—1min 10secs.

(Winner trained by T. Kendall.)

The January Plate.—Winner Rs 200; second Rs 100; and third Rs 50. For horses which have not won a race value Rs 1,500 or over since 31st March 1902. W A reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March 1900, of a race value Rs 200 or over: once 5lbs.; twice or of a race value Rs 900, 10 lbs; three times, or of a race value Rs 1,400, 14lbs; twice of race value Rs 1,400, or of a race value Rs 1,800 18lbs. Allowances—Horses which have not won a race value Rs 50 or over 5lbs. Horses landed since 1st September 1902, 3lbs. in addition to landing allowances in General Conditions. Ponies 14-2 and under, 7lbs. Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs M Goculdas and Nanji's ch aus m Gnullo (9st 11lbs) Oomerkhan	1
Mr R J Hunter's b aus m Repetition, (8st 7lbs,) Rook	2
Ir T C Naples' b aus m Fando (9st 3lbs) Cripps	3
Mr Cross' b aus g Orion (9st 3lbs) C B Mahomad	0
Mr W Moran's ch aus g Ophir (8st 12lbs,) Bennet	0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Gnullo; 3 to 1 each against Ophir and Orion; and 5 to 1 each against Fando and Reception.

Gnullo and Ophir took the lead with Orion close up and Repetition and Fando last. Gnullo drew out after the bend and won easily by a length; a length between second and third. Time—1 min. 17 3-5sec.

(Winner trained by T Kendall.)

The Melbourne Stakes.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; and third, Rs. 50. A handicap for ponies 14-2 and under. Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Cross'b b aus m Bandicott (7st 4 lbs,) Heeroo	1
Mr Jone's b aus M Alma (8st 5lbs,) Robertson	2
Mr Gordon Hunter's b aus g Optical (7st. 6lbs,) Bennett	3
Mr A W P's b aus m Min, (9st 9lbs,) Cripps	0
Messrs M. Goculdas and A Nanji's b aus m Annie Laurie, 8st 2lbs, Oomerkhan	0
Mr A W P's bl aus m Cinder, 7st 10lbs, Native	0
Mr Preston's b e m Lady Smith II, 7st, Nama	0

Betting: 5 to 2 against Annie Laurie; 3 to 1 against Cinder; 4 to 1 against Alma; 5 to 1 against Min, and 10 to 1 against Bandicoot and the others.

Lady Smith got away at a strong pace from Cinder, with Annie Laurie third and Min last. Two furlongs from home Bandicoot drew into second place, and held a good position on coming into the straight. Bandicoot then came away and won in good style by a length and a quarter, Optical being beaten three-quarters of a length for second place by Alma. Time—1min. 33 secs.

(Winner trained by T. Tingey.)

The Maiden Plate—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; and third, Rs. 50. For Maiden Arabs. W. A reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winner since 31st March, 1900, of a race value Rs. 100 or over: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; three times, 10lbs; oftener, 14lbs. Allowances—Ponies measured since 31st

March, 1899, 14 hands and under, 4lbs; 13-3 and under, 7lbs (not accumulative). Distance—1 mile.

Mr Mustapha bin Talib's b a h Mahkoom (9st 10lbs, Heeroo............ 1
Mr) George's g a h Alexis (8st 10lbs, C B Mahomed............ 2
Mr N Mehta's ch a h Silvermane (8st 7lbs.) Wetherell............ 3
Messrs Ebrahim Amer and Oosman Mahomed's b a h White Oats (8st 10lbs,) Soda............ 0
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanj's ch a h Flying Fox (7st 13lbs,) Oomerkhan............ 0

Betting: 6 to 4 against Mahkoom; 3 to 1 against Flying Fox; 4 to 1 against Alexis; and 10 to 1 against Silvermane.

A good start, the pace being made by Flying Fox, who was attended by White Oats with Sivermane last. Two furlongs from home Alexis and Mahkoom came along, both running wide at the bend with Mahkoom on the outside. The favourite then drew clear and won by a length and a half; half a length between second and third. Time—1min 54secs.

(Winner trained by Owner.)

Selling Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100, and third, Rs. 50. For Arabs 13-3 and under landed since 1st July, 1902, which have not won a race value Rs. 110 or over: 13-3 entered for Rs. 1,200 to carry 9st, 10lbs. W. I, 3. lbs, allowed for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 500 Distance—half mile.

Mr A M Shamlan's b a h Lord Smith (Rs. 800), (8st 6.lbs,) C B Mahomed............ 1
Mr Dawood Isack's g a h Mabrook (Rs. 1,000) (9st 1lb,) Nama............ 2
Messrs M Sahan and F Andrea's g a h Tartar (Rs. 800) (8st 13lbs,) Bennett............ 3
Mr Sulleman Mahalla's g a h Major Rs. 700), (8st 9 lbs,) Native............ 0
Mr Ahmed bin Deeb's g a h Burjan (Rs. 600), (8st 6lbs,) Soda............ 0
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanji's g a h Dog Fox (Rs. 600) (8st 8lbs) Oomerkhan............ 0
Mr A W P's g a h Sinosi (Rs. 800 8st, Native 0
Mr Artin A Essayie's b a h Adjuster (Rs.600), (7st 11lbs,) Heero............ 0

Betting: 5 to 2 against Dog Fox; 4 to 1 each against Adjuster and Tartar; 6 to 1 against Lord Smith; and 5 to 1 the others

Sinosi made play from Lord Smith and Dog Fox, with Adjuster last. Lord Smith assumed the lead on the rails after rounding the bend, and won easily by a length and three-quarters; a length and a quarter between second and third. Time—56 2-5sec. The winner was sold for Rs. 1,275.

(Winner trained privately.)

ALVA THE GREAT.

MAGIC AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

IT is doubtful whether Bombay has ever seen a more successful or a more attractive exposition of sleight of hand than that given at the Novelty Theatre on Saturday evening. There was a good house; indeed in view of the fact that Mr. Alva has never appeared previously in Bombay he may be considered to have been eminently successful in having secured such a large attendance, and the fact promises exceedingly well for the remainder of his stay in the city, especially as the entertainment itself passed off with such success. The programme was by no means confined to sleight of hand alone. Alva is a host in himself, and although his entertainment contained twice as much work as is usually seen at the hands of a single performer, he by no means exhausted his repertoire of tricks and illusions, and promises something new at every entertainment. The programme opened with an exhibition of palming. His manipulations both of billiard balls and coins were remarkable indeed; after he has explained his methods one fails to see how he produces, apparently from nothingness, one after another four two-inch balls, which an average person would find exceedingly difficult to hold in one hand quite apart from any attempt at manipulation. His act "The Beggar's Dream," is just as attractive and clever. Alva claims to be the first to have produced this illusion, which consists in producing from the empty air, from the beards and persons of his audience, from every conceivable place in the hall, in fact a multitude of coins of the realm. One good thing about Alva's performance is that he does not waste time in unnecessary talk. None of his patter is superfluous, and he works whilst he talks. The ventriloquial turn which he gave was undoubtedly one of the very best ever seen in Bombay. His lay figures are all distinct and separate characters. Mr. Kruger Mr. Sachariah, Mr. Brown, and all the rest of them, are as different in voice as they are in appearance. Alva does what we have seen no other ventriloquist do. He performs with a cigarette in his mouth. Some of his ventriloquial songs were exceedingly clever, he does not betray the slightest facial movement, and he is bold enough to bring one of his figures almost amongst the audience. He winds up by giving the well known imitation of the "man in the cellar," but the way he does it is absolutely perfect. The third part of his entertainment is devoted to "spiritualistic" illusions. On Saturday night Alva demonstrated the "Rope test." A flimsy screen made simply of curtains is erected in the middle of the stage. Mr. Henri de Varville the spiritualistic medium is seated on a chair inside it, and a committee of four of the audience are deputed to examine it in order to assure the audience that there are no ropes, trap doors, or other deceptive appliances which the audience might suspect existed there. The committee are given a much knotted rope in which they are asked to tie still more knots, and are then told to place it in a small calico bag which they also carefully examine. This bag they tie with string and carefully seal with sealing wax. The bag is then thrown over the top of the screen, and in the time taken to count three, when the front of the screen is withdrawn the "medium" is discovered bound hand and foot, the rope passing round the chair in several places, round his middle and chest, and finally being tied at the back of his neck. The canvas bag is also found empty with the seals untouched and the string untied. The medium's hands are clammy and cold owing to the pressure of the rope. Next the knot behind his neck is sealed up, and the screen drawn again. A tambourine is introduced and also a flageolet. Then begin weird noises. The tambourine is shaken over the top of the screen, the flageolet is played, and there are various other manifestations. Finally the medium's coat is thrown over the top, and when the screen is withdrawn he is found sitting still securely tied but without his coat on. The screen is drawn again and the knotted ropes are thrown out on to the stage and the medium smiles and bows to the audience. A feature of the trick is that a member of the committee is allowed to "catch" the performer, if possible, by withdrawing the front of the screen when he hears the noises. Needless to say he is not successful. The trick is a very effective one, and will doubtless form a topic of discussion in Bombay for some time to come. Alva has many more equally as good. Throughout his entertainment he was loudly applauded and doubtless the success of his opening night will lead to a still better attendance this evening.

IF it is possible to have more than one ultimatum, what should the first be called, asks a correspondent? Presumably the penultimatum.

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING'S verses are commented on as follows by the "Vossische Zeitung": An interval of only six weeks lies between Mr. Balfour's Guildhall speech, which was full of the spirit of international tolerance, friendship, and love, and the venomous and libellous poem of Mr Rudyard Kipling. Mr. Balfour was right in attributing the cause of the antipathy expressed against the English to the South African war, and he hit the nail on the head by adding that, although that was so those feelings would disappear with their cause. Indeed the anti-English sentiment which prevailed in Germany and other Continental States has almost died out. Mr. Balfour's pacific words were generally accepted with some satisfaction, in the hope that the bitternesses which had arisen would be dispelled. Germany has been rudely awakened from this pleasant deam by the attacks of the English Press on the co-operation of England with Germany in the Venezuelan Question. What must be the sentiments of the English against Germany if they cannot refrain from abusing the Germans at the very moment when both Governments by friendly agreement are striving to reach a common goal? The most deplorable example of this state of mind is Mr. Kipling's verses, in which he describes the Germans as the open enemies of the English, and expresses his regret that the English forces should be compelled to act in common with Goths and Huns.

CORONATION FESTIVITIES.

KUDAL.

THE little village of Kudal near Sawantwadi was not slow in celebrating the Coronation in its own way. Its festivities consisted of general illuminations a display of fireworks, a dinner to the poor, and the distribution of sweets to the boys and girls attending the several schools in the village. The morning of the New Year dawned with the beating of the nagara (drum) accompanied by the melodies of the Indian flute in the Temple of Kudaleshwar. They lasted for two days. On the afternoon of New Year's day, a sumptuous dinner was served to the poor in the spacious compound of the Temple of Kudaleshwar, where it was a pleasure to watch the poor people, young and old, numbering over a thousand, helping themselves freely to the delicacies provided for them. Very few knew what brought them there together, until they were told that their King was to be crowned that day at Hastanapur (Delhi), and that in honour of the occasion they were enjoying the treat. They seemed to be delighted with this information, and immediately afterwards was heard a spontaneous outcry "May God bless the King, our Ma Bap." The dinner over, a procession was started in the evening from the temple, with tomtoms beating in the front and followed by a host of acrobats giving an exhibition of their skill. hundreds of people turned out to join the procession which marched through the Bazaar and other principle streets which were all lit up with rows of oil-buttees. The procession ultimately stopped at the Court House. The huge massive stone gate of the Court house was decorated with flags, bunting, and coloured lanterns, while in the centre was exhibited a fine painting of his Majesty the King. This was followed by a display of fireworks and the festivities for the first day were over. Next day, morning and evening, was occupied in distributing sweets to the boys and girls attending the various schools in Kudal. Songs specially composed were recited by the boys and girls. The distribution of sweets took place at the hands of Rao Saheb Moreshwar Balaji Rane, Munsiff of Kudal. The festivities were brought to a close by a singing entertainment held in the Temple of Kudaleshwar, and all the people retired to their homes after offering one common prayer "God bless the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress of India." All these arrangements were carried out under the supervision of a sub-committee, consisting of Rao Saheb Moreshwar Balaji Rane, Munsiff of Kudal, as chairman, Rao Saheb Chimnaji Vasudeo Kamavisdar, Petha Kudal, Mr. Vishram Krishna Hawaldar, and Mr. Vishnu Vinayak Apte. It was only through the hard exertions of these gentlemen that the festivities were brought to such a successful finale.

KURUNDWAD JUNIOR STATE.

At Kurundwad and in the talukas of the Kurundwad Junior State the New Year's day was observed with great rejoicings. In the afternoon Shrimant Dajee Saheb and Madhavrao Bhau Saheb held a grand Durbar in their palace hall at Kurundwad. A large number of State servants and gentlemen of the town were present. The Royal Proclamation was read and explained to the assembly, and the meeting closed with a prayer for the longevity and prosperity of the King-Emperor. Five prisoners were shown mercy and were set free. The Chiefs made remissions of arrears of revenue to a large extent to those rayats who were found in distress. A great mass of men, women, and children of all classes enjoyed the festivities of the night. An artistic display of fireworks was also given. Similar programmes were followed by the Mamlatdars in the Talukas. Besides the poor and the helpless were fed and clothed. The palace at Kurundwad, and the temples and public and State buildings in the Talukas were lighted and decorated with coloured flags. Kirtans were held in the temples of several villages. A great bonfire was kindled on the Raja hausagad near Belgaum.

RAJKOT.

Mr. Kincaid, Judicial Assistant, held a Durba on New Year's Day at which he read the Royal Proclamation. An evening party was given by Khan Bahadur Syed Fakhrudin Edroos, Deputy Assistant Political Agent. Sweetmeat and prizes were given to the school children in the civil Station and town, while displays of fire works took place at night in both places.

AN ADOPTION SET ASIDE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee, Acting Chief Justice, delivered judgment at the High Court on Friday in a suit in which Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas, the plaintiff, applied for setting aside the adoption of Goculdas Megjee, alias Soonderdas Kursondas, the second defendant, by Kesarbai, widow of Cursondas Vullubdas, the first defendant.

Mr. Lowndes, with Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad and Mr. Bhandarkar, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiff, while the Hon. Mr. Scott, Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Raikes, Mr. Setlur, and Mr. Jamietram, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, and Wadia, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that he was a Bhatia residing in Bombay and the son of Dwarkadas Vussonjee. The first defendant was the widow of Cursondas Vullubdas, who was a son of Vullubdas Vussonjee, a brother of Dwarkadas Vussonjee. The second defendant was the only son of Meghjee Vussonjee and Mamoobai, the latter being the sister of Carsondas Vullubdas, who died on the 13th March, 1897, without issue and intestate. Cursondas gave no instructions either in writing or by word of mouth to take in adoption the second defendant or any other boy as his son. On the 4th March, 1899, Goculdas Meghjee, the second defendant, was given by his step-mother Devkabai and taken by Kesarbai, the first defendant, in adoption as the son of her late husband, Cursondas Vullabdas, and the second defendant then assumed the name of Sunderdas Cursondas. The plaintiff said he could not properly and did not give his consent to the adoption. The plaintiff was the nearest relative and the sole heir of the deceased Cursondas Vullabdas, and subject to the rights of the first defendant, as the widow of the deceased, was entitled to all the property of Cursondas Vullubdas both immoveable and moveable. The plaintiff submitted that the alleged adoption by the first defendant of the second defendant was invalid according to Hindu law and void and of no effect, and should be set aside

The defendants said that prior to the adoption, the first defendant informed the plaintiff that she was going to adopt the second defendant, and the plaintiff stated that he had no objection to such adoption, and the defendants accordingly submitted that the plaintiff was not now entitled to raise any objection. The defendants said that according to usage and custom prevailing among the Bhatias, it was permissible for a man to adopt to himself, or for a widow to adopt to her husband a sister's son, and it was permissible for a step-mother to give her son in adoption, and for a man who attained majority to give himself in adoption, and it was besides permissible to adopt an only son.

His lordship, after reviewing the evidence, passed a decree for the plaintiff setting aside the adoption of the second defendant, the defendants to pay the costs of the suit, including costs reserved, if any.

NOTES FROM BHOWNAGAR.

OUR correspondent at Bhownagar writes on 1st instant:—Telegraphic intelligence from Benares of the tragic end of the talukdar of Varal in Kathiawar, named Harisingjee, has reached here. It seems that there was a coal fire in his room when he went to bed and there being no out-let for the gas he was suffocated and also his servant. The deceased was a fluent speaker with a logical turn of mind, and he had gone to Benares to attend to the Theosophical Conference.

To-day being the birthday of the Rajsaheb of Dhrangadra the whole town was en fete Early in the morning a parade took place and the band played, while the Durbar was held where the State officers and the leading merchants were present. During the course of the speech the Rajsaheb referred to the "Adal Insaf" of the British raj, adding that wherever the British Sceptre reached, barbarity was removed. At night-fall the officers were at a tea party and sweetmeats were distributed amongst the poorer class. An arch was erected with the inscription "Long live their Majesties the King and Queen of England."

The temperature has risen to 69deg from 50deg this side. The gram and wheat crops are abundant at several points in Kathiawar, the Sorath Prant being foremost.

The Assistant Political Agent sentenced one Ameer Khan Shed Khan to pay a fine of Rs. 3 or in default to suffer simple imprisonment for a fortnight for the offence of having travelled without a ticket on the B.-G. J.-P. line.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held on Saturday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Muljee B. Barbhaya presiding.

COMMISSIONER'S SALARY.

The Corporation considered a letter to the President from the Secretary to Government, General Department, stating that H. E. the Governor-in-Council was pleased to raise the monthly salary of Mr. W. L. Harvey, C.I.E., I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner to Rs. 3,000 with effect from the date of his completing three years' service as Municipal Commissioner.

On the motion of Mr. Vithaldas Damoder, the matter was referred to the Standing Committee to submit proposals to meet the extra expenditure.

COLABA RECLAMATION SCHEME.

The following letter to the President from the Secretary to Government, General Department, was considered:—"With reference to your letter, dated the 25th January last, I am directed to state that Government are advised that the undertaking of the Colaba Reclamation Scheme will in no way delay the improvement schemes of the Board, the progress of which depends upon the rapid acquisition of the properties which have already been notified. The Governor-in-Council considers that the development of all the resources of the Trust will enable that body to carry out a larger programme of improvement and will tend to lighten the weight of the Corporation's responsibility under Section 80 of Act IV of 1898. It has been the experience of other large cities that the creation of new suburbs has resulted in the adaptation to the needs of a poorer class of the quarters vacated by the wealthy, and has therefore indirectly improved the housing of the population generally, and there is every reason to believe that the same result will follow in Bombay."

The Hon. Mr. Mehta moved that the letter be recorded. He said the Government seemed to have entirely forgotten that the object of the Improvement Trust was not to provide further accommodation in different parts of the City, but its first and foremost idea was that the sanitary condition of the city should be improved. At one time he was of opinion that the Trust was a department of the Government but now he held quite an opposite view, namely that the Government was a department of the Trust.

CONTINUANCE OF PLAGUE SERUM.

On the motion of Dr. N. N. Katrak the Corporation recorded the following letter from Government, and further resolved to forward copies of the same to Dr. Meyer and the President of the Bombay Medical Union:—"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 22nd August last, and in reply to state for the information of the Corporation that the subject of serum therapy in plague is at present as hithertofore receiving close attention in the Plague Research Laboratory and that on the establishment of the Central Bacteriological Laboratory it will be dealt with still more thoroughly."

BOMBAY HUNT.

The Corporation considered the following letter to the Commissioner from the Honorary Secretary Bombay Hunt:—"I am directed by the Committee of the Bombay Hunt to address you as follows:—The Hunt kennels are situate at Santa Cruz, and considerable difficulty was experienced during the past season in obtaining suitable driking water for the hounds, and to this difficulty the high mortality amongst the hounds at the close of the season was possibly due. The Committee are very anxious to obtain pipe water for the hounds, and, subject to your permission being obtained, the Military Works authorities have kindly consented to a branch connection being made with their service pipe at Santa Cruz. It is anticipated that our consumption will not exceed 100 gallons a day. Under these circumstances I am directed by my Committee to request you to permit them to make a branch connection with the Military service pipe at Santa Cruz, and to obtain the sanction of the Corporation to this, should this be necessary."

The Commissioner, in forwarding the letter to the Corporation, requested the sanction of that body under Section 288 of the Act to a connection being allowed; and stated that the rate charged would be the same as that charged to the Military authorities, and which was sanctioned under Corporation resolution dated the 6th February, 1902, viz annas 12 for 1,000 gallons.

Mr. James Mcdonald moved that the sanction asked for be granted.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta remarked that though a hundred gallons of water was like a mere drop in the ocean, he would oppose the motion on principle. The Bombay Hunt should provide water for themselves as best they could.

Mr. Macdonald said the Bombay Hunt were willing to pay for water required by them for the hounds. It was only a matter of common humanity.

Mr. Mehta: Have you no mercy for the poor fox? The proposition, on being put to the vote, was lost.

COORLA WATER SUPPLY.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Metha, the following letter from the Commissioner was referred to the Water Committee:—"With reference to the Corporation Resolution of the 8th August, 1898, I have the honour to state that the agreement with the Coorla Municipality for the supply of water for a period of five years will expire on the 31st March 1903. The Water Engineer reports that there are about 85 small connections on the 24" Vehar Main extending over a distance of about two miles, each separately metered. The practice of using a supply main as a distributing main and allowing it to be tapped at several points is objectionable. The President of the Coorla Municipality was therefore requested to make arrangements to lay a 4" service main for the supply to Coorla connected with the 24" main near the Dispensary to cut of all connections from the 24" main and to connect them to the new main. The cost of laying this main is estimated at Rs. 15 300. The President of the Municipality pleads inability to incur this expenditure without assistance; and, after some correspondence, has requested that the Coorla Municipality should be allowed four connections from the 24" main at places to be approved of by the Water Engineer, and states that the Coorla Municipality will increase the house and property tax for a period of three years to meet half the cost of the new water mains, provided the Bombay Municipality will help them by charging 2 annas less for every 1,000 gallons as water is charged for at the rate of 12 annas per 1,000 gallons, and allow a discount of 10 per cent. on the total consumption of water in Coorla to meet the loss by leakage, extra cost of establishment and repairs. The Executive Engineer reports that there is no objection to grant four connections. As regards the reduction of 2 annas in the water rate I have the honour to state that taking into consideration the fact that the reduction in the number of connections is very desirable, I am inclined to recommend that the concession may be allowed until half the cost of laying the new mains is thus made up. I do not recommend that 10 per cent. discount should be allowed as asked for by the President. If the Corporation agree to the proposal, I request the sanction of that body to renew the agreement for a period of three years, by which time the Coorla Municipality should be able to pay off the expenditure that will be caused by this arrangement."

CITY POLICE CHARGES.

The Corporation considered a letter to the President from the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, forwarding an extract paragraph of a letter from the Accountant-General and stating that that officer had been instructed to add the sum of Rs. 3,230 as now shown by him to the share of the City Police charges to be paid by the Municipality for the years 1902-1903 and 1903-1904, that was, during the currency of Mr. Steven's award of June, 1900.

The letter was forwarded to the Commissioner for fovour of remarks.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The Corporation proceeded with the consideration of the budget estimates of income and expenditure for the year 1903-1904 framed by the Standing Committee under Section 126 of the Municipal Act III of 1888.

Mr. James Macdonald moved that the budget estimates be considered at the next meeting of the Corporation.

Mr. A. F. Unvalla raised a point of order. He contended that under Section 127 it was not only necessary that the budget should be laid before the Corporation but that they should proceed to consider the same.

The President ruled that under the Act the consideration of the budget estimates could not be possponed. It should be proceeded with on that day.

Mr. Macdonald in formally moving the consideration of the budget-estimates observed that he had not had time to go through the budget and the revised estimates, and he was therefore at a great disadvantage in laying the details of the budget before the Corporation. He could however, as chairman of the Standing Committee, who had very carefully gone through the budget-estimates, say that it was an exceedingly able budget as it was prepared by the Commissioner. The expenditure was as nearly as possible well within the income.

Mr. Hormusjee Shapoojee Vakil moved an amendment to the effect that the budget be referred back to the Standing Committee for further consideration. He said the Corporation was required to pay to the precious Bombay Improvement Trust a sum of Rs. 5 00 000 every year. The Act stated that the Municipal Commissioner should pay from the Municipal fund to the board of the Trust at a certain date a lump sum not exceeding two per cent. on the total rateable value of all buildings and land in the City, exclusive of buildings under Section 143 (1) of the Municipal Act. He contended that neither the Corporation nor the Commissioner were under any obligation to pay the maximum fixed by law. The Improvement Trust Act was a most un-English Act dministered in a most ungenerousspirit. All reasonable proposals and suggestions made by the Corporation were set aside by either the Trust or the Government. The question was whether the Corporation were under any legal obligation to contribute such a large sum to the funds of the Trust. Why should they go out of their way to increase the taxes so as to enable them to fill the coffers of a Trust, which was far from popular and which had done nothing for the city to induce the Corporation to pay the whole amount? They were bound to pay something to the Trust, and that something should be determined by the Standing Committee in conjunction with the Commissioner. A reasonably small sum was all that they should pay the Trust, who had already been paid about fifteen lakhs of rupees without any adequate advantage being gained by the city. The Standing Committee would do well to reconsider the whole budget and revise it before Thursday next.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta said the point raised by Mr. Hormusjee was an important one, namely, that under Section 72 ofthe Act whether the Commissioner and the Corporation were bound to pay the full amount of two per cent., or whether it was open to them to pay less. Whatever opinion might be held by individual members of the Corporation, it was right and proper that they should obtain a joint opinion of two counsel in order that the question should once for all be decided for their guidance. Mr. Mehta then moved another amendment to the effect that further consideration of the budget be postponed till Thursday next in order to enable the Commissioner to obtain counsel's opinion in the matter.

On a division, Mr. Mehta's amendment was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till this (Monday) afternoon.

PENSIONERS' CHRISTMAS FETE IN THE TOWN HALL.

ON Saturday evening the wives, widows, and children of Pensioners in Bombay had a very enjoyable treat provided for them in the Town Hall. The big central hall was beautified with a profusion of banners and bunting of variegated colours, and its usually simple aspect had been transformed into a scene, which pleased the eye in every direction. The Organ platform was made pretty with a girdle of sweet-smelling plants in tubs and pots, and was further enriched with a huge Christmas tree, which presented a very alluring appearance to the youngsters, for whom it was specially intended. The refreshments tables, which were arranged in the eastern corridor of the hall, were abundantly supplied with every delicacy in season. The arrangements for the treat were very creditable to Sergeant-Major Samways, of the District Staff Office, who had been indefatigable in his exertions to see that every detail in connection with this annual function was satisfactorily executed; and which would certainly have met with the approbation of General Sir James Willcocks had he been present in Bombay. In the eastern compound of the Town Hall from 4 to 4-45 p. m. the children had their races and a well down-up programme of about fifteen items of sport; and small money prizes were awarded to the first, second, and third winner in each event. Some two hundred wives, widows, and children sat down to tea about 5 p. m. The Band of the 23rd Rifles played a selection of music while the races and the tea were on. About 6 p. m. the distribution of prizes to the children from the Christmas tree took place, and gladdened the hearts of the youngsters and their parents and guardians for a pleasant hour and more. About 7 p. m. about thirty-five pensioners sat down to a substantial dinner and enjoyed the good things provided for them. Dancing commenced soon after 7-30 p. m., and was kept up with spirit for some hours; and the entertainment concluded with the National Anthem. The G. I. P. Railway Volunteers Band played during the dancing. Major W. J. McWhinnie, Assistant Adjutant-General, the honorary secretary of the entertainment, was unremitting in his exertions to see that everything connected with it went off most satisfactorily.

A MOTHER FALLS INTO SEA WITH TWO CHILDREN.

WAS IT THE WORK OF WIND?

On Friday about noon Suckoo, a Hindu woman, residing with her husband in a Municipal chawl at Lower Colaba, fell into the basin of the Jamsetjee Bunder with her two children named Sudkia, a boy, aged seven years, and Gunga, a girl, aged ten months. A man named Govind Nagoo, who happened to pass by the way, raised an alarm. Ropes were thrown into the water, to which the boy and the mother with her infant under her arm remained clinging until they were picked up by a boat, which was in the basin at some distance. They were soon taken on to the wharf and conveyed to their chawl which is about 150 paces away from the Bunder. The infant died a few minutes after reaching home, while the mother and the son were removed by the Police to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where they subsequently recovered.

Captain Thomas Jackson, I. M. S., Deputy Coroner, opened an inquiry on Saturday afternoon at the Morgue relative to the death of the child. From the evidence given by the father, Krishna Vithoo, and the son, Sudkia, it appeared that about 11 o'clock on Friday morning Sudkia was playing a game of marble with another boy named Dewoo. Sudkia having lost the game his opponent took all his marbles away. This resulted in an altercation between the two boys. Sudkia's mother, Suckoo and Dewoo's mother Bholi then came out of their respective rooms and taking up the brief on behalf of their respective sons began quarrelling and abusing each other. Just then Suckoo's husband, Krishna Vithoo, returned home from work, and on hearing what had happened, slapped his son on the face, warning him not to quarrel with neighbour's children. The boy's mother Suckoo interfered and began questioning her husband why he had punished her son wrongly. Upon this Krishna struck Suckoo on the face with his open hand. Suckoo became sullen and sat down quiet in a corner of the room for about half an hour. She then got up and took her two children to the bazaar, where she treated them to sweets. She then proceeded to Jamsetjee Bunder and sat down on the stone pavement near the edge of the wharf with the two children. They were thus seated there, when, according to the boy's evidence, a sudden gust of wind blew and threw them all into the sea.

Further inquiry was adjourned to Saturday next.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JANUARY 10.

Saturday.—The barometer has fallen practically every where but changes are generally slight and uniform, and conditions are unchanged. The shallow depression over the Central Provinces has, however, filled up. The barometer is slightly higher than usual almost everywhere. Winds are northerly and north-westerly over the Bay, and easterly over the Deccan and west coast, while light variable airs and calms prevail over central and northern India. The mean temperature has changed irregularly. It is lower than usual over Burma, Assam and East Bengal, as well as over the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, while it is higher than usual elsewhere, more particularly over the central parts of the country where both the day and night temperature are excessive. Light snow was falling locally at Murree and Chaman this morning; and light rain has been received at Sutna. Elsewhere the weather is rainless.

SIMLA, JANUARY 11.

Sunday.—The barometer has fallen slightly to briskly in Gujarat, Rajputana, North East India and the Peninsula, and has been steady or has risen slightly in Baluchistan, Kashmir and Upper India. Distribution of pressure is practically normal except in Upper India and Baluchistan where the pressure is in slight to considerable excess at Leh, in Further Kashmir it is in slight defect. Very light fall of snow are reported from Dras, in Kashmir, where skies are cloudy and weather continues feebly unsettled. Skies are clear over Baluchistan and the temperature has fallen very rapidly. The only rain reported in plains is a light shower at Chaibassa. Skies are cloudy over South-East Punjab and adjacent districts, but the weather is fine generally in the plains.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 10TH JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a slight but general fall over nearly the whole country.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—Both the day and night temperature are in excess of normal in many places. The maximum ranged from 93° at Cochin to 70° at Lahore and the minimum from 35° at Lahore to 74° at Colombo.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in the Bomby Presidency, Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India, Rajputana and at Delhi, Cawnpore, Bellary, Coimbatore and Negapatam. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain.—There has been none at any station.

Weather is unusually cloudy in the Bombay Presidency and Kathiawar.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

TRIBUNAL OF APPEAL.

COLLECTOR'S AWARD SET ASIDE.

The Tribunal of Appeal constituted under the City Improvement Trust, assembled on Saturday morning at the Bombay Small Causes Court and delivered judgment in an appeal filed by Mr. Tribhowandas Varjivandas Madhowdas, one of the trustees of sett Muljeebhoy Madhowdas charitable properties, situated between Lohar Chawl street and Carnac Road, against the award made by the Special Collector for acquiring the properties in question for the Improvement Trust. The Tribunal consisted of Mr. C. W. Chitty, President, and Mr. J. K. Williams and Mr. W. A. Chambers, assessors.

Mr. Inverarity, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, appeared for the claimants; Mr. Lowndes barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Yorke-Smith, solicitor, appeared for Government; and Mr. Brown, solicitor, appeared for the Improvement Trust.

The Special Collector had awarded Rs. 45,945 while the claimants asked for Rs. 85,000

The President, in delivering judgment, said: This is a reference by the Special Collector in case No 175 of scheme No II The land in question lies between Lohar Chawl street and Carnac Road, the approach to it being by a narrow passage from the former street. It belongs to trustees under a deed of trust dated 11th September, 1876, and is at present occupied by eight ground floor chawls. The area of the land is admittedly 2,865 square yards The compensation awarded by the Special Collector is Rs. 45,945, and this the claimants complain is inadequate. The only question for our consideration is what is the market value of the land? Mr. Inverarity for the claimants urged that the special Collector had valued the land on an entirely wrong basis. That officer proceeded on the actual rents obtained by the trustees and it is only fair to say that in this mode of valuation both the claimants' engineers and the Trust concurred. At that time the claimant's engineer Mr. Narsenham valued the land at Rs. 68,179, although the claimants were asking as they now ask Rs. 85,000. The sum of Rs. 85,000 was not, we are told, based on any calculation, but on an estimated value per square yard of about 30 per cent. As to the principle upon which the compensation should be assessed we have no doubt whatever. It is moreover clearly laid down for us in the cases of Premchund Burral vs the Collector of Calcutta, I. L. R., 2 Calcutta page 133, the Collector of Poona vs Kashinath Khasgivala, I. L. R. 10, Bombay 585. and Munjee Khetsi case, I. L. R., 15 Bombay 279. The value of the property should be determined not necessarily according to its present disposition, but laid out in the most lucrative and advantageous way in which the owners could dispose of it. In this case there can be no question that the land is at present not fully developed, and also that the most advantageous way of dealing with it would be to erect some better classes of buildings upon it. On behalf of the claimants two suggestions have been laid before us, one that a range of chawls of a ground floor and three upper storeys should be erected, the other that it might be covered by godowns for which it is said there is a demand in this locality. Both schemes as marked out by the claimant's engineers would give a value considerably above Rs. 85,000 which the claimants ask. As to the scheme for building godowns the evidence shows that such a development would be a novel one so far as this locality is concerned. Several witnesses were called to state that they would be willing to rent godowns here, if they obtained them at a lower rent than those which they at present occupy. Such evidence is not very reliable and there is no doubt that the distance from the cloth markets would be generally speaking greater than in the cases of the godowns specified. Then again if the claimants' property be regarded as developed in this particular manner all other claimants might ask that their properties should be similarly dealt with. It is impossible to predict how far this would affect the rents, but it might and probably would cause a serious fall. For these reasons we consider the chawl scheme a safer guide. With regard to chawls we know that competition has had its full play and that rents are, if anything rising. The demand for such accommodation is fairly constant, and we have the valuable evidence afforded by the adjoining chawls of Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyebjee to guide us. As to the chawls which we suppose to be erected, we may, we think, adopt Mr. Narsenham's plan with certain modifications. We think that the buildings which he proposes are placed rather too close together, and it is difficult to ascertain how far they would interfere with any easements which the owners of adjoining properties may have. We think that if the chawl which in his plan lies to the south next to the old Sailors' Home be eliminated the others might be moved proportionately further to the south. This would we think avoid any question of any interference by the Municipal Commissioner under the Epidemic Diseases Act and also obviate any difficulties on the ground of easements by having a sufficient margin of space between the proposed new buildings and the adjoining properties. Then again as regards the cost of erection we think that Mr. Narsenham's scheme requires considerable modification. His building works out at Rs. 290 for each room of 10 feet square. We think that it could not be properly constructed at a lower figure than Rs. 350. This of course includes proper sanitary accommodation, flagging of the spaces between the chawls and all other incidental expenses. The number of rooms in the five chawls would be 272. As to the number of years purchase, we think that an allowance of 16 and two-thirds is sufficient for this class of property. It may be said that Mr. Badrudin Tyebjee's property adjoining shows a lower return, but the evidence shows that those chawls were built at a somewhat extravagant rate. The cost might, we think, have been considerably reduced without any sacrifice to the suitability or durability of the structure. A return of 6 per cent may in our opinion be not unreasonably expected on a property of this description. We consider that a rent of Rs. 4 per room of 10ft. by 10ft. might be reasonably expected, so we take that as an all round rate. We are of opinion that a life of 100 years is reasonable with a capital expenditure of Rs. 350 per room and an annual expenditure of one per cent for repairs, Proceeding on these bases the court calculated the net income per annum at Rs. 9021 and came to the following conclusion The Special Collector's awardmust be set asideand a sum of Rs. 52,770 be awarded to the claimants as compensation for all interests in the property. The claimants' costs of this reference must be paid by Government.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORES ON FIRE.

DESTRUCTION OF PACKING ROOM.

About a quarter past 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, a fire broke out in the Government Medical Stores, situated at Bellasis Road, Byculla, by which the whole of the packing department was destroyed, causing damage to Government property to the extent of about Rs. 15,000. The fire was discovered by a ramosee on duty, who noticed [illegible] emanating from a window [illegible] of the packing room. He raised an alarm and the Municipal Fire Brigade stations were communicated with. In the meantime Messrs. Rogers and Company with the assistance of other neighbours, set to work with their manual but as there was no water in the hydrant, their efforts were of no avail. The engines, from Babulla Tank, Gowalia Tank, Byculla and Fort, arrived in quick succession, but as there was no water in the main, they commenced working with the water obtainable from two tanks, one in the compound of the Medical Stores and the other in the premises of Rogers and Company. After the engines had worked in this manner for about thirty minutes, it was found that there was water in the hydrant. The fire was confined by the united efforts of the brigade to the room in which it had originated and of which it had obtained a complete hold. The outbreak was put out in about an hour, but not before the whole of the packing department, containing hospital necessaries had been destroyed. The cause of the fire is supposed to be due to the storage of inflammablematerials such as sulphuric acid, rectified spirits, and alcohol.

SAD DROWNING FATALITY.

On Friday afternoon, Sakerbai, a Hindu woman, residing at Gowalia Tank Road, took her two children named Moori a girl aged thirteen years, and Valljee a boy, aged eleven years, to the Mulmulla Tank at Matunga to bathe them in the tank and to perform certain religious ceremonies On reaching the place, the mother Sakerbai remained about fifteen yards away from the tank, talking to a woman allowing the children to go down the steps and bathe. About twenty minutes after she went to the steps to bring the children out and discovered them missing. She raised an alarm, which brought on the scene two men named Baloo Krishna, and Succaram Dewjee. They jumped into the water and brought the children out. They were dead.

AT a trial in the Court of Session lately, says the "Edinburgh Evening Dispatch," after the jury had been absent for about half an hour, the bell rang, and on the macer asking if they were unanimous in their verdict, he was met with the answer—"Yes, we are unanimous by a majority." "Ah," said the macer, as he again locked the door, "you must be unanimous altogether the next time you ring the bell."

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ANOTHER ALLEGED FORGERY CASE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at a adjourned Criminal Sessions of the High Court o Saturday, and the trial of the following case wa resumed before his lordship and a common jury.

Laharuchand Dayabhai, Sorabjee Dadabh Bhabha, Rewabai woman, Nemchand Hemchun Khimjee Mowje, and Ratanlal Ranglidas stoo charged on fourteen different counts with inst tuting false charge of criminal breach of tru against a Hindu, named Gabruchand Vast chand, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, a forging certain documents and fraudulently usin them as genuine, and aiding and abetting each oth in the commission of the several offences.

Mr. M. R. Jardine, instructed by the Pub Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the Crown; M Davur, with Mr. Desai, instructed by Messr Daphtary and Ferreira, appeared for accus No. 1; Mr. Wadia for No. 2; Mr. Pandit for Nos. and 4; and Mr. Jinnah for Nos. 5 and 6.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO TAMPER WITH A WITNESS

Before the evidence of Gordhan Gopal Soni, th approver, was continued, Mr. Jardine said would ask the court to examine another witnes who was sought to be tempered with the evenin before. He was approached by two of the accuse after the court rose on Friday, and an attempt w made to tamper with his evidence. The learne counsel said it was necessary to examine the wi ness now in order to prevent such an attempt bei made again.

Mr. Davar objected, saying that the eviden would not be relevant to the trial, and that th was but an attempt to prejudice the court and t jury.

His Lordship held that the evidence was relevant.

Mr. Davar and the other counsel for the defen asked that a note of their objection should be take

Chunilal Hirachand was then called and examine by Mr. Jardine. He said he was a witness in th case and was present in court on Friday. Aft the court rose, witness was going along Kalbadav road, when he met one Dhunjee, who took him to boarding-house in 1st Bhoywada. Witness a Dhunjee went for a stroll, and the latter hail a victoria. Witness saw the first accused seate in the Victoria, which was orded to be driven the 7th Khetwady Lane. While driving along the victoria, the first accused asked witne why he had given evidence in the Police Court the case, and witness replied that he had told t truth. They all then alighted near a bungalow, an a Parsee came out and admitted them into it. T Parsee then asked witness to say in his evidence the Sessions Court that the first accused was livi on the other side of Tardeo. Witness was taken Bhabha's house, where the first accused and othe were present. There the Parsee, in the presence Bhabha, tried to persuade witness to say that t first accused was living on the other side of t bridge at Tardeo.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar, witness said told Mr. Sloane all that the Parsee had told him his bungalow and in the victoria and at Bhabh place. The first accused gave witness two rup which witness gave to Mr. Sloane. Bhabha did tell him anything. The only false evidence witn was asked to give was that the first accused living on the other side of Tardeo.

Gordhan Gopal Soni, the approver, who partly examined on Friday, was then recalled further examined by Mr. Jardine. He said knew Bhabha and Laharuchand. Bhabha witness that Gabruchand had cheated the accused of Rs. 8,000, and that an attempt sh be made to take out warrants against Ga chand. Subsequently a meeting was held Bhabha's place, where Rewabai, Laharuch and Georjee were present. The matter discussed, and Gorejee said that Rewa should be put forth as the complainant for purpose of obtaining a warrant against Ga chand. Bhabha suggested that some Marw should be set up, and the ornaments shou seized at his shop. Attempts were made to such a Marwaree; but as Bhabha did not suc it was arranged to set up a jeweller. Wi undertook to find one for the purpose, and w to the last accused at Surat. Subsequently witness, Bhabha, and the first accused went to S and saw the last accused, who promised to c down to Bombay. Witness gave further detail the transaction.

Continuing, witness said as the last accused not come to Bombay, witness put up one Shahabo who undertook to do the work. A meeting held at Bhabha's place, where a box containing b ornaments was made up and sealed, and was han over to Shahaboodin. Laharuchand was informed the arrangement they had made. The docum shown to witness was written by Madon Naray and Bhabha signed it in the name of Gabruch Vastachand. Witness saw him write the signa in the presence of Laharuchand, Shahabcobin, Madon Narayen. A casket was purchased Shahaboodin, and Bhabha put in it the brass o ments. Shahaboodin then got warrants iss against Gabruchand Vastachand and Nar Purshotum. Witness had advised that the warr bearing the name of Narsujee Purshotum shoul executed against Bapalal. Witness, Bhabha, Laharchand went to Surat. Witness saw Ruta and tried to persuade him, but he could no brought round to their views. Eventually he ag to come down to Bombay. Bhabha had a b paper ready with the signature of Gabruch Vastachand. Witness could not say when it writter. Bhabha must have written it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar, the witness at the last Sessions he had been found guil forging a will, which had been previously st and had been sentenced to seven years' transp tion. At his trial, evidence was given against by another forger who at the time was underg a sentence of six years' imprisonment. Wi was not aware that the sentence of the man had given evidence against him had been p remitted since that trial. He had not been pr ed that his sentence would also be reduced gave evidence at the present trial, but he had visited in jail by Superintendent Brewin an spector Sloane. Before his conviction, witness sa used to make a business of standing as ba persons who were charged before magistrates also had stood security in High Court ma Witness was then examined in regard to the paid by the police to the jail, and said he wa on the tread mill contrary to regulation, bu taken off it subsequently to Mr. Sloane's second He denied that his family had been permit provide him with tiffin in the court house, bu some one had thrown some oranges to him wh was kept in the lock-up.

The Sessions were at this stage adjourn this morning.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 12.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

680 99—Dikshit and D—Dajee Abajee Khare vs Narayan Bapat and others—H Dayabhai, Part
339-02—Tyabjee D and Co—Liladhur Dholoo and oth Motabhai Mulla Essabhoy—Thakurdas and C
353-02—Framjee and D—Hoosenbhoy Ahmedbhoy another vs Hajee Esmail Hajee Essack—Khu and S.
[illegible]—In person—Vardhman Mnnsey vs Ccorsey and others.
760-01—In person—Vardhman Mansey vs Coorsey and others.
761-01—In person—Vardhaman Mansey vs Coorsey and others.
510-96—Framjee and D.—Shaik Essa bin Kalifa vs Oomer Jamal—Payne G. S M.
23-03—Thakurdas and Co.—Bai Mehivabai Alias N widow vs Mathuradas Gordhandas and o Crawford B. and Co, and B. K. and G.
802-02—Khunderao and S.—Bhavaniram Saheb and a vs Gulabi widow and others—K. B. Mehta and
865-02—B. Raghavaya—Shamcorewai Widow vs K Kalyanjee and another—D. D. Romer and M.
367-02—B. Raghavaya—Shamcorebai widow vs Kali lianji—D. D. Romer.
362-02—B. Raghavaya—Shamcorebai widow vs Kallianjee—D. D. Romer.
192-01—Captain and V—Rao Bahadur Dr Crishnara wanath Dhurandhar vs Rakhmabai alias libai, widow and others—M J and H, C L and B Raghavaya.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes

667-02—Daphtary and J—Mehta Jugaldas vs Jug Heerjee—Balkrishna V N and K
750 01—Crawford B and Co—Hurgowandas Jugjiwan others vs Anpurnabai widow and others—R Part heard
443-02—Nanu and H—Heerjee Asaco and another vs Vasiamul Assoomul—Craigie L and O—Part he
For trial on preliminary issue
202-02—Thakurdas and Co—The Jairam Mills Ltd Commercial Union Assurance Co—Craigie L a
Long Causes.
872-91—Thakurdas and Co—Surajmal Hurnandrai vs das Jetmal and another—Bhaishunker K and Thakurdas and Co.
576-01—Wadia and G—Chabildas Lalloobhoy vs Dayal and others—Kanga and P and Tyabji D and C
670-01—Smetham B and N—Dewraj Thakersey and oth Mugniram Dhunji—Payne G S and M.
409-02—Pestonji R and K—Ardeshir Carsetji Irani vs Jeeva—S Raghavaya.
60-00—Thakordas and Co—Dewkavahu vs Hiravahu and others—Little and Co and Thakurdas and
517-0—Dikshit and D—Hari Ramchundra Bhatvade Narayen Ramchundra Pendse—Bhaishanker G.

BOMBAY RACES.

SIXTH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, 17TH JANUARY, 1903.

Owners are reminded that Entry closes at 6 p Monday, 12 January, 1903 (only one Entry).

CECIL GRAY
Secretary, W. I.

Bombay, 9th January, 1903.

HOW THE BOOMERANG CAME.

THE ABORIGINES' EXPLANATION.

The origin of most primitive tools or weapons is not, as a rule, difficult to trace, for the service they render is so direct and the need for their existence is so manifest, even to men of to-day, that their evolution is a simple matter of observation and brief mental calculation. The hammer, the awl, the axe and the saw were potentially invented when first a prehistoric man cracked a nut with a stone, bored a shell with a broken bone, chipped a log with a sharp-edged flint, or cut a groove in a spear haft with a serrated flake of slate. As with the tools, so also with the weapons. A pointed stick proved its utility the first time it was hurled at an object, and so led the human mind to recognise the value of the spear and the arrow; the hammer, which cracked a nut, naturally suggested the club wherewith heads could be treated in a similar way, while the desire for shelter from attack would, in due course, lead to the invention of the shield, and the sword would grow out of the crude armoury immediately men came to hand to hand conflicts. But what was the origin of the boomerang?

From the fact that it was found in the hands of the Australian aboriginal when first the white man landed on the shores of the great southern continent, there has grown a belief that it is purely and particularly a weapon of the black fellow; and that it had its origin with him, an origin as much obscured by the mists of an unrecorded past as is his own, for whence the black fellow came is a conundrum which none dare to answer. But boomerangs are not the peculiar property of the Australian aboriginal, as they were known to and used by the Egyptians in days before the pyramids were built, and are still to be found among some of the isolated aboriginal tribes of India. The peculiar property of the Australian black fellow, curiously enough, is not a possession, but the absence of a possession. It is not that he possesses the boomerang, but that he does not possess the bow and arrow. In this, he is alone of all races and tribes of men upon the face of the earth, not even excluding those of the lowest human types, and in spite of the fact that the inhabitants of islands within a comparatively speaking short distance of his coast line are among the finest and most powerful archers humanity has ever produced. Throughout the Pacific islands the bow and arrow will everywhere be found; in New Guinea it is the staple weapon, and at the Prince of Wales' Islands, just off the northern coast of Australia, the natives shoot a six-foot arrow with ease from a bow that a muscular white man can barely draw to his elbow. But on the mainland of the continent bows and arrows are unknown, while the warriors wield the boomerang as it was wielded by the men who lived on the Nile centuries before Thebes or Memphis were built. Wherefore it is difficult to trace the origin of this curiosity, difficult, that is, for a white man. The black fellow knows whence it came and treasures the knowledge in a legend, which is not altogether without a trace of poetry, whatever may be its character as to veracity.

"Plenty long ago," was the beginning of the story as the writer heard it. "Plenty long ago" the moon was a beautiful young gin (or girl) and the sun a fierce, restless warrior of another tribe. The warrior desiring the young girl as a wife, followed the orthodox aboriginal method of courtship and sought to pounce upon her unawares with the kindly intention of knocking her on the head and carrying her off to his gunyah (or hut). But the young girl was opposed to his attentions, and in order to protect herself, she wrapped herself in a rug of black 'possum skins and only peeped round the end of it a little at a time lest her admirer should see her and carry her off. Sometimes he did see her, and pounced upon her, but ever was she able to dodge behind the shelter of the black 'possum skin rug and so elude him, for when she vanished behind the rug he was confounded, and could only wander about wondering how she had escaped. At last the constant disappointment made him grow angry and sulky; yet when next he had a glimpse of her face peering round the shelter he sprang forward. As was usual, the face vanished; but, he, being sulky, swore he would try for her no more, and lay down to sleep then and there.

The young girl, crouching under the cover of her rug, listened for his raging footsteps to pass on. For a long time she listened but heard nothing, and then, being like all gins, more curious than crafty, she must needs peep round the end of the rug again to see what the silence meant. The warrior, lying still, saw the gleam of the face and gathered himself, silently, for a spring. With her curiosity unsatisfied the girl peeped further, and the warrior, impatient in his anger, leapt at her. His hands caught the edge of her face with a mighty grip, but she, terrified at the sight of him, flung herself back with so much vigour that a fragment of her face broke off in the warrior's hands. Then did his rage burst all bounds, and with a yell he flung the thing he held down upon the earth. There, later, men found it. Idly they picked it up and, marvelling what it could be, threw it from them. At once it whirled through the air up towards the clouds, travelling round and round like the black cockatoos fly before the start on a long journey, but going farther and faster than even anything thrown by man went before until it suddenly plunged downward and stuck in the earth at the feet of the black fellow who had thrown it. Again he picked it up and again he threw it, and then his comrades tried it, always with the same result, and at last the men, fearing "plenty debbil debbil" was in it, called a great gathering of the tribes to discuss it. To solve the problem each man who attended the corroborree set to work to fashion out an imitation of the strangely whirling thing, and when they had all succeeded they laughed at the fears of the discoveries. They did not know that what they had found was a part of the moon's face, and that its long flights were the result of its efforts to get back to its proper place; nor did they know that the warrior, in revenge on the beautiful young girl, made all the imitations travel the same way so that when the moon looked down and saw them all whirling round and round in the air she would not know which was the missing part of her face and which was not, and so would be for ever disfigured, in punishment for having rejected the love of her great admirer. And in proof of the truth of his tale the black fellow would point to the moon—when not at the full—and ask how else had it lost a part. On nights when the moon was full the black fellow was silent.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—Dec. 26.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major F B Longe, RE, B
Mr W A Robinson, B
Mr F W Sudmersen, B
Mr J H Murray, B
Capt T S Young, 32nd M I
Mr H A Gass M
Mr R H A Johnston, M
Lieut-Col E R Phillipps, 17th Bo I
Lieut H P Strong, 8th Bo I
Mr S R Arthur, Bo Cov
Capt G H Bell, 27th P I
Capt W C Paleologus, 28th PI
Capt M C Roberts, 1-39 Garhwal Rifles
Capt A L Barrett
Capt C H B Lees, 1st Sikhs
Capt F E Coningham, 12th KIGR
Lieut H S Boone, R A
Second Lieut F E Hunt, DSO

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE

Capt F V Smith, 4th B Lancers, 26 days
Mr W Boughton-Chambers, B, 1 mo M C
Mr G W Elphinstone, M Cov, 1 mo extraordinary leave
Mr M R Swan, B, 6 mo furl
Col W du G Gray, 1st P I, 4 mo
Lieut L J M Deas, I M S, 2 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut-Col T C Pears, B
Major F E Bradshaw, B
Major J O Pinto, I M S, B
Mr F O P Baxtrum, B
Mr E B Havell, B
Mr M A Thompson, B
Mr H U Baker, B
Mr R C E Underwood, B
Mr G Pruce, B
Mr A H Wollaston, B
Mr W A Field, B
Mr H Lawton, B
Mr M D Bell, M Cov
Mr D W G Cowie, M Cov
Mr J B Lutman, M

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following are the results of the races sailed on Saturday:—

SHIP'S BOATS (FANCY RIG) RACE—Sailed at 3 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Al'ce M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival H M S	Corrected time. H M S
H M S Magdala's 25' Cutter	2 38	Lt J C Powles, R N	5 8 50	2 6 12
H M S Abyssinia's 27' Cutter	3 9	Mr P Morrison	5 4 42	2 1 33
H M S Abyssinia's 28' Cutter	2 38	Mr I M Wallis	5 13 30	2 10 52
H M S Renown's 30' Cutter	Scr	Mr J Meyers	5 15 29	2 15 29

Course No. 8=6¾ miles. Wind N W W. Strength light. 1st Prize won by H M S Abyssinia's 27' Cutter.

FRAUD AT THE NATIONAL BANK.

R 20,000 DISAPPEARS.

A serious falsification of books has just been discovered at the National Bank of India, by means of which the Bank has been defrauded of R20,000. On Friday the half-yearly transference of the accounts from the old ledger to the new took place, and it was then that the discovery was made, in the ledger kept by Andrew Benjamin Canjemanaden, who has been in the service of the Bank for 19 years. His current account ledgers were perfectly correct, but his balance book did not agree, to the amount of R20,000. It is considered by the Bank people that the ledger clerk must have been in league with some one outside the bank. The system pursued, it is thought, was that money was written down as having been paid to a customer's account when it had not been paid, and that Canjemanaden must have been in league with the customer in question.

The National Bank of India have never had such a serious loss before, so far as Ceylon is concerned, although petty thefts have occasionally occurred.

THE ACCUSED AT THE POLICE COURT.

Mr. Assistant Superintendent Marshall produced the man Andrew Benjamin Canjemanaden, a Chetty, at the Colombo Police Court to-day, and charged him with making false entries in the National Bank of India, Limited, Colombo Branch.

Mr. Proctor Geo. de Saram appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Advocate H. Jayawardena appeared for the defence, instructed by Mr. J. A. Perera.

Mr. T. Marshall, Superintendent of Police, was the first witness. He said he arrested the accused at 5-30 p. m. on Saturday evening at his house in Cheku Street on the charge of making false entries in the ledger and current account balance book at the National Bank of India, Limited. Accused had been ledger clerk. Witness found certain documents in his desk at the Bank. On Saturday, when the accused was taken to the Bank and asked before Mr. Gordon to explain the various false entries in the books, accused refused to offer any explanation stating that he would do so in any Court. Last evening about 4-30 p. m. three other items were observed, on that witness again brought the accused to the Bank and asked him for the key of his desk. Accused said he did not know where the key was, but believed he had left it in the key hole on Friday and had not been at the Bank since. Witness forced the desk open in accused's presence and extracted all the papers, put them into a box and again gave the accused a chance of explaining the wrong entries in the accounts of P. Adam Saibo and N. A. Abraham Saibo. Accused again declined the offer. Three letters—two information letters and one advice letter—were picked out from these papers. One of the letters bore the signature of N. A. Abraham Saibo & Co., another was also a letter from that firm. The third was a letter from the Bank signed by Mr. Kydd, one of the accountants, which should have been sent to Adam Saibo & Co. The other letters were acknowledgments from the latter firm.

Mr. Advocate Hector Jayawardena who appeared for the accused had no questions to ask Mr. Marshall.

Mr. A. B. Gordon, the accountant of the Bank, was the next witness. He said the accused was No. 1 ledgerkeeper and had been in the Bank for 18 years. Witness had been at the Colombo office since March last. Witness was shown the current account ledger and the current account balance book. There were wrong entries in the books. They were discovered at the end of the year. Witness was checking balance book and came across a false entry in that book which he traced back to the ledger.

At this stage Mr. Gordon went up on the bench to better explain the matter to the Magistrate from the books, and his subsequent evidence was inaudible in the body of the Court. From the snatches of it heard intermittently, it seemed that the Magistrate and witness were going through the books, tracing the alleged false entries back month by month. The wrong entries were, it was said, to the extent of R20,000 or more.

Mr. Gordon concluded by stating that the wrong entries so far discovered showed a discrepancy of R18,000 odd, which could be traced back to 31st December, 1901. When it began, witness could not say. On the 31st July it was R14,000, while from 31st December to 30th June it was a matter of R6,000. The amount diminished as it went further back. Mr. Gordon's evidence closed at 3-30 p.m.

The accused was remanded, being refused bail.—"Times of Ceylon," Jan. 5.

THE MANCHURIAN AND SIBERIAN RAILWAYS.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times," writing on Dec. 21 says:—

The second international railway conference, to arrange for the through traffic to China via the Siberian and Manchurian railways, has just been held in St. Petersburg. Several points which had been left unsettled at the first conference held in Paris were decided, while others were reserved for the consideration of the third conference which will meet in Vienna about the middle of next October. The duration of validity for single tickets has been fixed at two, and that of return tickets at nine months out of consideration for Europeans serving in the Far East who receive a six months' leave of absence every four years. The steamship companies represented on the conference promised to consider the possibility of issuing tickets which would be available for the boats of all the lines without distinction. The railway tickets will be sold in the form of coupon books and will be printed in French, German, English, and Russian, and those for the Manchurian line in Chinese as well. For France and Great Britain the prices will be in francs or roubles, for Germany in marks or roubles, and for Austria in kronen or roubles, the task of clearning the tickets will be entrusted to the Russo-German railway clearing-office at Bromberg. The accounts will be regulated by the Belgian State railways, and the general management will be in the hands of the manager of the International traffic of the Russian lines. Various expedients were suggested for enabling the passengers to travel through Russia without passports, but before coming to any decision on this difficult question, it was agreed to await the reply of the Minister of the Interior to the petition of the Paris conference requesting him to confer this privilege upon passengers using the route.

The Odessa correspondent of the "Standard" states that a lady member of the Russian Red Cross Society just returned from China, publishes the following observations on the conditions under which passengers travel over the Manchurian Railway:—

The journey from the Chinese frontier over the Manchurian line was a long drawn out torture. There are no first class carriages, and the second third and fourth classes are only very slightly dissimilar in general equipment. The seats are narrow, unshaped, hard and dirty such as are met with in fourth class military transport cars in European Russia. The only difference between the second and the two cheaper class carriages is that the former is provided during the night with thin seat mattresses, not guiltless of vermin. The carriages are apparently never properly cleaned and are dirty throughout. Complaints are altogether futile. The administrative personnel, guards and conductors, pay no respect whatever to the passengers of whom they seem to be absolutely independent. No night lamps are provided. Passengers must sit or sleep in the dark unless they be provided with their own candles. There is neither order nor authority among the staff, and, if the truth were known, it is not the Tchunguzes and Chinese who are solely responsible for the system of wholesale robbery which obtains from one end to the other of the Manchurian Railway.

RUSSIAN TRADE WITH PERSIA.

Writing on Dec. 19, the Odessa correspondent of the "Times" says:—In addition to the establishment at Batoum and elsewhere of special agencies of the Russian Kavkaz and Mercury Steamship and Forwarding Company for the purposes of Russian trade with Persia, another direct channel linking up the Russian exporter and his Persian clientele is being opened up. The new route is from Odessa to Batoum by sea, from Batoum to Baku by rail, and and from Baku to Lenkoran and Enzeli through the Caspian. Russian exporters in Moscow, Warsaw, Kieff, and other leading industrial centres using the new all-Russian trade route will be able to despatch goods through direct to Lenkoran and Enzeli, subject to specially differentiated railway and steamship tariffs. The reduced railway tariff applies to all goods forwarded from any railway station in European Russia to Odessa for conveyance by any Russian vessel from Odessa to Batoum for rail to Baku. Communication by steamer between Baku and Lenkoran and Enzeli will in future be maintained at regular intervals by vessels belonging to the Caspian Eastern Company, most of whose lightdraft twin-screw steamers were built in England.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer" for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

Constantinople, Dec. 20 ("Standard").—Not for a long time have official circles been so disturbed as by the communique in the Russian "Official Messenger." The slightly veiled menaces it contained, and especially the hint that Russia herself might feel it incumbent to take action on behalf of the Slav races, and is firmly resolved, if necessary, to do so—not in conjunction with, but with the fullest approval of, all the other Powers—have created absolute consternation.

Dec. 21.—The visit of Count Lamsdorff to Belgrade, Sofia, and Vienna has served to increase the apprehension aroused in Turkish circles by the communique in the Russian "Official Messenger". It is already apparent that the issues of peace or war next spring now lie almost entirely in the hands of Russia, whose sudden activity gives ground for the gravest fears.

Vienna, Dec. 21 ("Standard").—The forthcoming journey of Count Lamsdorff is the one subject of political interest here, and some of the papers fill not only whole columns, but entire pages, with comments, interviews, and conjectures. It would not be possible or useful to quote all these speculations, but what the "Neue Freie Presse" has to say is worth reading. From a diplomatic source this paper learns that something will no doubt be done for Macedonia and that it will be on a far greater scale than any reforms Turkey would care to introduce in that province. The Powers know very well that a promise on the part of Turkey, solemn as it may be, would not be of much value if the reforms were not carried out under the supervision of the Powers. But in the present case more important things than reforms will be deliberated upon, and the result will in any case be laid before the signatories to the Berlin Treaty for approval, with the probability that the latter would consent to Russia and Austria-Hungary taking the lead. It is also probable that Germany, as in the Cretan Question, will keep in the background, but quite out of question that, prompted by her friendly feeling for the Sultan, she will oppose any action agreed upon by Russia and Austria-Hungary.

The concluding sentence has probably been prompted by the fact that various papers here assert that Germany regards the visit of Count Lamsdorff with some distrust, an assertion which is also repudiated to-day by a Berlin telegram to the "Fremdenblatt," in which the assurance is given that the meeting between Counts Lamsdorff and Goluchowski, and its anticipated result, are hailed in leading quarters in Berlin with the same signal satisfaction as the Balkan Agreement of April 1897.

Vienna, Dec. 22—Count Lamsdorff arrived this morning at Lemberg on his way to Belgrade via Buda-Pesth. He is expected to reach Vienna on the 28th or 29th inst. and to remain three days. Banquets in his honour will be given by the Emperor at the Hofburg and by Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister.

Berlin, Dec. 21 ("Times").—The German Press, so far as it is well informed, professes sympathy with the objects of Count Lamsdorff's visit to Sofia, Belgrade, and Vienna, and with the policy of Austria and Russia in South-Eastern Europe. The "Post" observes:—

There is, on the whole, good reason for continuing to cherish the hope that the spring—the most suitable season for insurrections on a great scale in those districts—will pass without involving the Great Powers bordering on Turkey in the consequences which would be entailed by revolutionary movements in the Balkans. Political disturbances originating in that way would inevitably attain serious proportions. Apart from all other considerations, the effects would be peculiarly disastrous, because they would place our continent, divided as it is by national hatreds and by the conflict of every species of interests, at a most serious disadvantage as compared with other Great Powers, which are more fortunate in their territorial bases, such as England, the United States of America, and Japan. We recently referred to the frequent occasions upon which devastating flames have broken out in the Balkans, and how they had invariably involved the imminent danger of a universal conflagration. It is, therefore, most satisfactory that Austria and Russia should honestly set themselves to quench betimes the sparks which are already beginning to glow, and to stand watch over peace in South-Eastern Europe.

The "Novoe Vremya," in the course of its comments on the approaching visit of Count Lamsdorff to Vienna, enters a strong protest against the conclusions which certain Austrian newspapers seem to have drawn from the announcement. It says:—

The opinion has been expressed in the Austrian Press that the Austro-Russian Agreement, which has served as the starting-point for the steps simultaneously taken by the two Powers at Constantinople, and which is confined within the comparatively narrow limits of the maintenance of the "status quo," may be discussed on this occasion and may even be extended with the object of making a greater and more sensible impression upon Turkey. To indulge in such anticipations is not merely premature, it is to misrepresent the facts of the case. It is well known that the Vienna and Buda-Pesth newspapers have long been accustomed to speak of the Agreement between Russia and Austria in a way very disagreeable to the Slavonic countries. In order to reassure the Slavs of the Balkans it is well to reiterate once more that the Agreement in question has clearly defined limits and in no way endangers the interests of the Slavonic races.

Odessa, December 20, ("Standard").—From Petersburg it is to-day stated that Russia and Austria, in virtue of the Agreement entered into between the two Powers in 1827 for the preservation of the peace in the Balkans, are about to present to the Porte a Joint Note with respect to the intolerable condition of Macedonia. This communique, it is added, will partake of something of the nature of an ultimatum. It is the gravity of this procedure which has necessitated Count Lamsdorff's journey to Vienna and Sofia. According to a despatch received here a few days ago from Yalta, the Czar is very much concerned over the dreadful details of Turkish cruelties perpetrated on the Macedonian Slavs, an authentically attested report of which was recently laid before his Majesty.

Contantinople, Decmber 20 ("Times").—The Palace to-day sent a circular to the Valis of Salonika, Monastir Kossovo Yanina, and Skutari reproaching them with habitual disregard of the repeated instructions to arrest all evildoers and ordering them, by the Sultan's special command, to arrest within 20 days every malefactor in their respective vilayets, failing which the Sultan will hold each Vali responsible for his neglect. The circular is being translated at the Porte for communication to the Embassies.

THE SLEEPING SICKNESS.

A representative has had an interview with Dr. G. C. Low, of the London School of Tropical Medicine, who was one of the three commissioners despatched by the Foreign Office and the Royal Society to study the mysterious sleeping sickness in Uganda. Dr. Low said:—

Until the work of my colleagues is completed, it is difficult to give a definite opinion regarding this terrible disease, which is depopulating large and hitherto prosperous areas, but from our investigations there is every reason to suppose that it is the work of a microbe. Dr Castellani, the bacteriologist, believes he has isolated an organism, which in all probability will be found to be the cause of the malady, but at the moment it is premature to be too positive on this point. The former supposition that the disease was due to a minute worm circulating in the blood may be said to be disproved. So far no white person has been attacked by the disease, which claims as its victims men and women and young and old alike. The natives believe it to be infectious. The disease is rapidly depopulating the country, and is proving a serious menace to its development. Hitherto the disease has been known to exist only on the West Coast, and it is difficult to say how it has spread into Uganda. In one province of Uganda alone there are probably 20,000 infected persons; it is becoming very common in Kavirondo, having spread round the top of Lake Victoria in the direction of the coast. The natives are very frightened, but in most cases have no opportunity to leave the infected area. Sleeping sickness begins insidiously, but the relatives of the patient soon come to know whether he is attacked or not. Various nervous symptoms then appear, the main feature being extreme and increasing lethargy, which ends in coma and death.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling sends to the "Times" a poem entitled "The Rowers." The men manning the boats of the ships blockading the Venezuelan coast are supposed to be soliloquising. They are thinking of the war just ended in South Africa and the attitude of Germany thereon. In effect the poem is a bitter denunciation of the Anglo-German alliance in Venezuelan affairs. Here are three stanzas:—

Last night we swore our voyage was done,
But seaward still we go;
And ye tell us now of secret vow
Ye have made with an open foe!
That we must lie off a lightless coast
And haul and back and veer,
At the will of the breed that have wronged us most
For a year and a year and a year!
There was never a shame in Christendie
They laid not to our door—
And ye say we must take the winter sea
And sail with them once more!

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

A long official communication on Central Asian affairs, emanating from the Russian Foreign Office, has been published at St. Petersburg in the form of a reply to an article of Paul Tolstoi, which recently appeared in the "Novoe Vremya." The communication says:—

According to Tolstoi's statements, Russia submitted to England's demands to cancel her "first" treaty with China regarding Manchuria. This statement is not correct; no treaty has been cancelled, and there could, consequently, have been no question of any demand having been made by England on Russia. The position taken up by Russia in regard to the events in China in 1900 has been strongly emphasised in successive communications published by the Russian Government. Adhering rigorously to her aim, the basis of which was the re-establishment and maintenance of normal conditions in the neighbouring State, Russia entered into negotiations concerning the evacuation of Manchuria. The Chinese Government, acting, perhaps, under the influence of foreign intrigues, at first hesitated to conclude the treaty, and for Russia no necessity existed for its conclusion. If, later on the treaty was actually concluded this was merely due to the insistence of the Chinese Government. In concluding it Russia made the evacuation of Manchuria dependent upon the re-establishment of tranquillity in the country, and upon the conduct of the other Powers.

In the empire of the Shah there have been no shiftings of the frontier. Russia's relations with Persia are continually improving, and we see no reason why they should become worse.

The frontier settlement with Afghanistan was effected prior to the Boer war. When Russia in 1895, consented to the cession of a portion of territory between the upper reaches of the Amu Daria and India, she at the same time obtained from England an undertaking not to incorporate this territory with her possessions.

As regards Russia's relations with Afghanistan, it is necessary to declare that Russia addressed no request of any sort to the British Cabinet but simply notified it of her desire and purpose to enter into direct relations with Afghanistan in the future. No further declarations were made on this subject.

Paul Tolstoi in conclusion discusses Russia's "passive" attitude in regard to the German Baghdad Railway Concession, but the well-known statement of the Ministry of Finance proves more than anything else what attention the Russian Government has devoted to the development of this question.

After England and Japan had concluded an alliance, Russian and France showed signs of close co-operation in Eastern Asia. This is the best denial to the assertion that in Chinese affairs England and Japan occupy a leading position.

As regards Corea, it is a well-known fact that a treaty was concluded between Russia and Japan in 1896, permitting both States to maintain a number of troops in that country. Therefore the maintenance of small detachments of Japanese troops in Corea is no more a violation of this treaty than the appointment of Mr. Kato, a Japanese subject, who holds a secondary post in the Corean Ministry of Agriculture, and who is not Acting Minister of the Court. As regards the Englishman, Mr. M'Leavy Brown, head of the Customs Administration, he is in the Corean service in accordance with a contract, which expires as soon as the Corean Loan from Japan has been redeemed.

Tolstoi's statements on the position of affairs in Central Asia are equally incorrect. England has not occupied the South-Eastern portion of Persia, and if she has made some attempts to cross the Persian frontier these attempts have latterly been frustrated in time by the intervention of Russia.

Commenting in a note on the above, the "Daily Graphic" says:—

Parliament still has its uses, although there are not a few people who believe with M. Pobiedonoszeff that it has seen its best days. One of these uses is the extraction of information from the Government on questions of public interest which ought not to be allowed to slumber. Thus, for example, had Parliament been sitting now, there can be no question that Ministers would have been interrogated very closely in regard to the remarkable official communication on Russian relations with Afghanistan recently published in St. Petersburg. It will be remembered that just two months ago Sir Seymour King prevailed upon Lord Cranborne to avow that the Russian Government had "proposed" to the British Government "that direct relations should be established between Russia and Afghanistan with regard to frontier matters." The Under Secretary further stated that his Majesty's Government had replied that they could not entertain any change in the existing situation without some more precise explanation of what was intended, and that to this communication no answer had been received. A question from Mr. Moon a few days later elicited the important revelation that the communication of the Russian Government was dated Feb. 6, 1900, that is to say, at a time when the embarrassments of the South Africa war were most sorely upon us. So far it seemed that a disagreeable incident had been safely closed, and that British interests had been effectually protected. The Russians had bluffed, had been met with firmness, and had consequently thrown up the game. If, however, we are to believe the statement of the Russian Government now published, this comfortable conclusion is the purest moonshine. The Russian Government never "proposed" anything at all. They "addressed no request of any sort to the British Cabinet." They "simply notified" this country of their "decision" to do certain things which they were solemnly pledged not to do. This, of course, accounts for the failure to answer Lord Lansdowne's despatch. It was non avenu in the eyes of Count Lamsdorff. What does our Government propose to do in this matter? It certainly ought not to be allowed to rest here. The public have a right to know what has actually taken place. We venture to suggest that the only proper reply to the Russian official communique is to publish the whole correspondence at once.

The "Bourse Gazette" finds in Lord Cranborne's reply about the delivery of German artillery in Afghanistan, a proof that this country also comes within the scope of existing Anglo-German Agreements. It says:—

Afghanistan is, in point of fact, one of the vassal States of England, into which the foreigner can only penetrate with the sanction of the British and Indian authorities. With this state of things we had to be content 20 or 30 years ago, when the idea of Merv seemed to many to be nothing more than a madman's dream. Now, however, the Russian outposts have advanced to the heights of the Pamirs. The role which Afghanistan is destined to play in the ancient struggle for the supremacy of Asia is, therefore, indicated with perfect distinctness, though to be sure the question of the Russian Consular or other representation in the capital seems to depend entirely even now upon the will of the British Foreign Office. That this question must be solved otherwise than pleases this department is plainly shown, among other things, by the reply in the House of Lords in reference to the supply of German arms to Afghanistan from the Krupp works at Essen. One can only deduce from this reply that Afghanistan like other countries, has formed the subject of one of the Anglo-German Agreements of which such a number have accumulated since the year 1898.

ATTEMPTS AT TRAIN DERAILMENT.

SERIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS.

In view of the repeated attempts made by villagers to derail trains on the Kelani Valley line of railway, especially at the Colombo end of the line, the Hon. Mr G. M. Fowler, Government Agent of the Western Province, in his capacity as Superintendent of the Rural Police, Western Province, issued a proclamation last week. It stated that frequent attempts had been made to endanger the lives of the travelling public on the Kelani Valley railway by obstacles placed on the line of railway by some person or persons unknown and that on a next attempt being made Police will be established to watch the line and the cost of maintenance of such Police will be recovered from all villagers resident within a distance of two hundred yards on either side of the line. Copies of the proclamation have been posted in the villages between Maradana and Ponnapitiya and at the different railway stations on the K. V. line. Chiefly owing to the attempts made at derailment the trains between Maradana and Nugegoda stations now travel at a very slow speed, taking half-an-hour to cover the distance where formerly only 19 minutes were occupied.—"Times of Ceylon" (January 5).

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and cooling effects are Simply Magical. Tired or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on bottle contains full directions.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only Makers and their name and address is at foot of label.

FAMOUS BANK IN DIFFICULTIES.

PEASES' DEED OF ASSIGNMENT.

For some time rumour has been busy with the name of the famous banking firm of Messrs. J. and J. W. Pease. It was feared that the position of the firm was somewhat insecure, and very heavy liabilities were assumed to exist. This has unfortunately proved correct, the people involved being Sir Joseph Pease, M. P., and his two sons, Mr. A. E. Pease, of Pinchinthorpe, late member for the Cleveland Division, and Mr. J. A. Pease, of Nunthorpe, near Middlesbrough, member for Saffron Walden. These three gentlemen are the only surviving partners.

Messrs. Peat, the well-known accountants, have been dissecting the accounts, and matters have been carried so far as to make it necessary for Messrs. J and J. W. Pease to execute a deed of assignment for the benefit of their creditors. This was done on Thursday December 19, and was registered, it is understood, on the following day. This deed assigns the property to a trustee for the benefit of the creditors, Mr. W. Peat being such trustee. It is understood that the deed of assignment provides for a committee of inspection to be appointed by the largest creditors. These comprise the North Eastern Railway Company (of which till lately Sir Joseph was chairman), the Consett Iron Company, Ltd, Pease and Partners, Ltd. of which the chairman is also Sir Joseph Pease), the Weardale and Consett Water Company, and Messrs. Prescott, Dimsdale and Co., bankers, London.

A scheme of friendly arrangement is being put forward, to which it is understood the leading creditors have mainly assented, by which members of the Pease family and friends will undertake certain guarantees of funds to bring about a settlement. These guarantors are also to be represented on the committee. The liabilities are generally stated to be over half a million. It is understood that small creditors, of which there are a few, are being paid in full, and also the funds of some charities which lay in the bank.

Sir Joseph Pease's mansion and estate of Hutton Hall, near Guisborough, with about 2,700 acres of land, is offered for sale, including Pinchinthorpe, and there have been already realisations of farming stock. Some of the assets will, however, not be so readily realisable, as the partners hold a considerable interest in the deferred ordinary shares of the company of Pease and Partners, of which they are directors, and which it is stipulated in the prospectus will be non-transferable for ten years.

PROBABLE SATISFACTORY ARRANGEMENT.

From inquiries in well-informed City circles a representative of the "St. James's Budget" ascertained that the difficulties in which Pease's Bank find themselves were pretty generally known four months ago, and the formal deed of assignment therefore has had little if any disturbing effect on the market. We understand that a large number of influential friends of the family have come forward, and as a result an arrangement wholly satisfactory to the creditors is more than probable.

THE PEASE FAMILY.

The Pease family settled in Darlington early in the eighteenth century, where the different members were engaged in the worsted trade, "buying wool through the northern counties, manufacturing it into yarn, and selling it to the manufacturers in Scotland and the West Riding." For many years (says the "Yorkshire Observer") the business was carried on under the firms of Edward and Joseph Pease, John and John Beaumont Pease, Henry Pease and Co., and subsequently Henry Pease and Co.'s successors. Before banks were properly constituted it was the custom of many large millowners to keep a running account with or to receive money on deposit from the trader, upon which a small interest was allowed. In this way many substantial accounts were gathered at the mill office, which were more or less of the character of banking, and were afterwards transferred to the banking establishment. Subsequently the Pease family made large advances to the new railway companies, and John Pease became treasurer to the Great North of England Railway (Darlington to York). At the resuscitation of the Darwent and Consett Iron Company, after the Northumberland and Durham District Bank failed in 1857, Joseph Pease became banker to the revived company—now the well-known Consett Iron Company—he having also at the time several iron accounts in the neighbourhood of Middlesbrough, in addition to all the banking connected with the numerous collieries, ironstone mines, etc., carried on by the various members of the Pease family. Until 1870 Joseph Pease was the sole proprietor of the bank; in that year his son Joseph Whitwell (now Sir Joseph W. Pease, Bart.), joined the firm. Two years afterwards the head of the firm died, when the surviving partner was joined by his four brothers, Arthur, Edward, Gurney, and Charles Pease. Upon the death of the three last-named gentlemen, two sons of Sir Joseph were admitted to the firm, namely, Alfred E. Pease and Joseph Albert Pease; these gentlemen, with their father and uncle, constituting the partnership until the death of Mr. Arthur Pease in August, 1898, when his holding in the bank was withdrawn, and Sir Joseph and his two sons remained the only partners. Although the clients of Messrs. Pease were not of the general public, a very extensive business was done. The firm had no branches, and never had a note issue.

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

MARCONI SENDS WIRELESS MESSAGE TO KING.

HIS NEXT STEP.

The official announcement is made that Mr. Marconi has inaugurated his wireless service between Canada and England. The first message, which was transmitted on Sunday, (December 21) was one from Lord Minto, the Governor-General of Canada, to the King. Mr. Marconi himself sent a message to Lord Knollys for His Majesty, and the inventor also forwarded a message to the King of Italy. Lord Minto telegraphed specially to Mr. Marconi to congratulate him on his achievement.

These results are a complete answer to the German statement of a week ago that Mr. Marconi had failed, and that "the apparatus at Cape Breton had been packed up ready to be taken away. The successful inventor is just twenty-seven years of age. He was born at Bologna in Italy, and began the experiments in "wiring without wires" in 1896. His first public success was achieved in 1899, when he "bridged" the English Channel sending a message from his station on the high cliffs at Dover to Boulogne. For nearly two years he confined his efforts to increasing the distance over which he could communicate by improving his instruments. The next important development took place in August of last year, when, after a number of successful experiments, he placed the steamship Lucania in communication with the Nantucket (U.S.A.) lightship at a distance of 287 miles. At this time Mr. Marconi first announced, through the medium of a reporter, that he regarded the "bridging" of the Atlantic as possible, although he believed that it would take a number of years to achieve. Meantime he continued his experiments, and before the end of 1901 he had improved his coherers to such an extent that he was able to transmit the signal "S" from Poldhu, his station on the Cornish coast, to Cape Breton. The most notable achievements in connection with Transatlantic communication, however, have taken place in the present year. In February Mr. Marconi kept up "speaking" with Poldhu on the steamship Philadelphia for a distance of 2,099 miles. Five months later he went a long way towards solving the land problem in connection with wireless telegraphy by sending a message to Poldhu when on the Italian flagship Carlo Alberto, off Cape Skager, Denmark. The message crossed England at its broadest point, Norway, Sweden, and part of Denmark. He also sent a signal from Cronstadt in Russia. Later Mr. Marconi connected the Mediterranean and the English Channel by sending a message across France. About this time also he brought out a new magnetic instrument which has strengthened both the transmitter and the receiver. Marconi's system is largely used in the British and Italian Navies, and other Powers have adopted it for various purposes. The inventor completed some time ago a contract to have his installation at all Lloyd's stations, and at many points it is already in use.

Mr. Marconi will probably next turn his attention to the United States. He is fitting out a station at Cape Cod. So far, however, the United States Government has not followed the example of the Government of Canada, who voted the inventor a subsidy of £16,000 to help on the work.

The Prince of Wales is a noted and very enthusiastic philatelist, as was shown by his collection at the London Philatelic Society's exhibition, of the stamps of the South African colonies, at Effingham House, Strand. His Royal Highness is president of the society, and he exhibited a frame of registered letter envelopes of British South Africa which had been surcharged for use in British Central Africa, and are extremely rare. The entire display of South African stamps at the exhibition included about 7,000 specimens, the total value of which is estimated at £20,000. Other notable exhibits at Effingham House were those of the Earl of Kintore and the Earl of Crawford, the former displaying a fine collection of Mauritius stamps, the latter of St. Helena ones. Baron de Worms displayed stamps of Sierra Leone and Mauritius. The exhibit of one gentleman, Mr. C. J. Daun, was alone worth £5,000. The energetic Secretary to the Exhibition Committee, Mr. L. L Hausburg, showed a good series of Soudanese stamps.

THE PIRATE COASTS OF ARABIA.

The ugly recrudescence of marauding in the Red Sea is a reminder of a system which was supposed to have become almost defunct owing to our possession at Aden of complete command over the Straits of Babel Mandeb—that "Gate of Tears," so called because of the cruelty of the old piracy and the fear that voyagers who went beyond that point would be seen no more. There are two Arabian hot-beds of maritime robbery. One is the famous "Pirate Coast" on the Gulf of Oman, opposite the Persian shore. Until Britain quietly and usefully assumed the "Pearl Protectorate" the fanatical sect of the Wahabees furnished at frequent periods bands of pirates who made the region an inferno. Many of these dwellers on the coasts near Muscat have taken to pearl-fishing as being a safer and more profitable pursuit. British commerce and gunboats have tamed the tribes which looked to pillage as part of their subsistence and reckoned it a religious process when "Giaours" were the victims. That fringe of the Oman province is a mountainous, fertile, and lovely region of South-East Arabia. It is the land of frankincense, famous in ancient days for its great trade. It was the highway of commerce between India and Egypt.

The other pirate coast of Arabia is on the southern reach of the Red Sea, Hodeida being the well-known centre of depredators who occasionally made their propensities felt, though not often, as recently, by an audacious attack on British dhows. Hodeida and Aden are the two gateways of the splendid province of Yemen. It must be confessed that both entrances to Arabia Felix are altogether infelix. Though the hinterland is full of beauty the portals are both repellent. Hodeida is an old town, with narrow, crooked, and uncleanly streets. It is in the highlands behind this city that many Arab rebellions have been hatched. Some years ago Ion Keith-Falconer said: "If the Turks would clear out of Yemen a wonderful field for commerce would be thrown open, for the Turkish Government is vile, and all cultivators are taxed to an iniquitous extent." Yemen has with reason been called the "Switzerland of Arabia." It is an ideal country for the artist, but it is also splendidly adapted for the shelter of lawless or mutinous bands, both near the coast and further inland. Between Aden and Hodeida the land is a positive paradise. Towns and villages abound, and almost all are situated in the loveliest environment imaginable. Yemen is favoured by Nature in every way conceivable. It has two rainy seasons—in spring and autumn—and, though the heat is great in the valleys, there is always abundance of water stored in the numerous reservoirs for irrigation. The fertility of the soil throughout this fine province is indescribable, and the inhabitants are noted for their indomitable industry. But they are wretchedly and chronically poor, owing to the systematic and heartless taxation sustained under a military administration. Nowhere is the Turk more hated than by the Arabs of Yemen, and mutiny and revolt are inevitable. A soldier will at any moment when he pleases stop a poor peasant going to market with a donkey loaded with grapes, empty the best of the fruit into his own saddlebags and then curse and beat the victim if some of the grapes are unripe! That kind of treatment is experienced every day in every part of the province by the people who are not of the same meek and helpless disposition as the Armenians in Asia Minor display and therefore occasionally join together to promote one of the little insurrections of which from time to time we hear rumours.

The chief city of Yemen is Sana, with 50,000 people. This is only about one hundred miles from Hodeida and two hundred from Aden. It therefore occupies a most important position. In ancient times it was a much larger and wealthier place, known as Uzal, but even now it is the most flourishing city in Arabia next to Bagdad. Between Sana and Hodeida long strings of splendid camels pass day by day. The bazaars are a wonderful sight. They are crowded with Arabs from every corner of the province. Sana is very imposingly situated in a wide valley nearly 8,000 feet above the sea, with beautiful mountain ridges on each side. The country around is so charming that it looks like one ever-green garden. A more picturesque region could hardly be traversed than that between Sana and the Hodeida coast, but many a pilgrim is ruthlessly robbed on the way. Even in the coffee-shops of the towns anywhere in Yemen there is no safety from pillage. For many miles between Sana and Hodeida a Bedaween pasture-land extends. Camels, cows, and sheep in great flocks wander over the fine elevated prairies, the owners dwelling in the stone built villages which glisten in the bright sun shine.

Nearer to Hodeida and the coast is a magnificent region of high culture, which shows the quality of the inhabitants, as well as the richness of a country which deserves a better government. I have admired the almost incomparable fruitfulness of the districts between Smyrna and Ephesus, but even the glorious natural garden of Asia Minor do not more excite the delight of the spectator than the terraced slopes of Yemen. Whole mountain-sides to the height of 5,000 feet are to be seen thus laboriously and beautifully terraced. Lower down towards the coast we are in the great coffee-growing district, whence comes the celebrated Mocha article, Mocha is the emporium, but the centre of the inland production and trade is Menhakha. It should be noted that Sana, like most of the higher religion of Yemen, has a fine cold climate in winter. To me the whole of this wonderful region possesses immense interest, Because the reversion of it must fall to Britain. Eventually, as an American missionary said to me, England is bound to assume the protectorate of Yemen, for the Arabs will sooner or later turn out the Turks. What then? "Then," said my American friend, "England cannot help herself. She must step in to keep the peace between the Arab tribes, which will be in conflict with each other all round the Aden protectorate." That is, as I happen to know, the view of observant Americans, who take a special interest in Arabian affairs, because their missionary societies have several excellent and flourishing stations in Arabia.

The inland district between Sana and Aden is of a very different character. Great fields of lentil-barley and wheat are seen instead of plantations of coffee and kaat. In this region camels are used for ploughing, presenting a singular sight. The loveliest of all Yemen scenery is that of the country around the city of Yerim, midway between Sana and Aden. The hills and valleys alike are sheeted with flowers, and the sight is even more beautiful than that of a Russian steppe in midsummer. Indeed, the tropical characteristics are here mingled with the charms of the temperate zone, on account of the elevation of the country in a southern clime. The glorious summit called the Gazelle Neck is the crown of the vast garden. In the valleys, wherever they are narrow and rocky, colossal cacti and aloes, often 25ft. in height, send up their towering bloom.

The mountains increase in altitude as Aden is approached. Damar and Taiz are the two chief towns on the caravan route. These are real hot-beds of Arab risings, and the Turks are obliged to keep the roads in good repair for the convenience of their military forces. Otherwise the Sultan's hold on the turbulent country would be short-lived. At Aden the inhabitants live in an oven. All is arid and torrid on the coast, but a short journey inland brings us into the happy valleys of Yemen, where in riotous profusion flourish the apple, quince, grape, peach, pomegranate, fig, date, plantain, mulberry, apricot, mangoe, orange and lemon, together with coffee, millet, barley, wheat, and maize. One singular growth is unknown to the rest of the world, but familiar to all Yemenites. This is the plant called kaat, which is highly taxed. The Arabs of that part of the world universally chew the green twigs of kaat. It is mildly stimulating, and seems to produce no deleterious effects, but the taste for it must be acquired.—W.M. in the "St. James's Budget."

The following letter from "A British Officer" to the "Times" shows, that with all his faults, there is something good in our Northern rival: "I some time ago travelled over the Manchurian-Siberian Railway. On the journey, while asleep at night, a gold chain and gold pince-nez, hung up near a sleeping-berth, were stolen during the night. A Russian Cossack officer travelling on the train most courteously sent for the railway police at the next station and gave them a description of the missing jewellery and an address in London to which they could be sent if found. To-day, several months after my journey, I received a most courteous letter from the Russian Consul-General in London enclosing the stolen articles with a copy of the local justice of the peace's case about them. I think this is a wonderful instance of the efficacy of the Russian police. The robbery of the articles took place near Tchita, a very remote spot as any one can see from the map. The trouble taken over this case is only on a par with the invariable courtesy I always received while travelling on the Manchurian and Siberian Railway. Every one, officials and travellers seemed to vie with each other in many little acts of kindness and courtesy to strangers travelling in a strange land not knowing how to speak a word of Russian, and I am sure the numerous British officers who have of late travelled in those far distant regions will bear me out how every Russian seems to go out of his way to show kindness to British officers, and like myself feel grateful for all that was done for us. I think it right to make this wonderful recovery of stolen property public as so many erroneous reports get abroad as to insecurity of property when travelling."

THE CHINESE TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

CRITICISM ON THE IMPERIAL DECREE.

THE local native press unanimously condemns the Imperial Decree of the 12th ultimo, commanding Viceroys Chang Chih-tung and Yuan Shih-kai to take immediate steps in buying up the whole telegraph service in China from the Chinese merchants, on behalf of the Government. The following is a translation of a leader in the other day's "Sin Wan Pao" on the subject:—

Without the Government, commerce would lose its shelter, and without commerce the Government would lose its foundation; for commerce and the Government are complementary and neither the one nor the other alone can be entirely dispensed with. With regard to the telegraph service, it is used as the medium for keeping the merchants constantly informed of all the commercial markets in the world and for keeping the Government equally well informed of the conditions of all the provinces in the Empire. Thus it is of great service to the Government as well as to the merchants. If the Government merely takes care of the interests of the merchants, it indirectly and unconsciously takes care of its own interests. But if it entirely looks after its own interests, it will inevitably hurt the interests of the merchants and will in the end hurt its own interests also. Although the telegraph service in China was owned by the Chinese merchants, precedence has always been given to the Government in the transmission of telegrams; and in time of war, the merchants are not permitted to despatch cipher messages. From this it is obvious that in safeguarding the interests of the merchants, the interests of the Government are also safeguarded.

Before the present telegraph service was established in China, foreign merchants desired to establish telegraph services of their own in the interior. The Chinese Government was in a mood of hesitation and did not do anything to prevent it. If the Chinese merchants had not come forward but remained as indifferent to the matter as their Government, telegraph services, owned by the foreign merchants of different nationalities would be found everywhere in China. In that case, China would have been excluded from transmitting messages during the wars which have been waged between her and her enemies in recent years; and she would have fared very much worse than she did. The Chinese Government wants to take over the existing telegraph service from the merchants on the plea that in most other countries the telegraph services are directly controlled by the Government. Such a plea is only a lame one, because the condition of China is different from that of a foreign country in every respect. In fact, in its present condition, the Chinese Government will hurt its own interests as well as those of merchants, if the telegraph service is owned by itself instead of by its merchants. According to International Law, our enemies have the right to seize or occupy any property of ours which is serviceable to our military affairs in time of war. If such property belongs to our Government, it will be seized without hesitation. But if it belongs to our merchants, it may escape being seized. And even if it is seized, it will be returned to the merchants, when peace has been restored. During the Boxer uprising of 1900, the Chinese telegraph service between Peking and Tientsin was seized by the Allied Powers. The Chinese Telegraph Administration in Shanghai would also have been taken over by the foreigners, had it not been for the fact that they were fully convinced that it was really owned by the Chinese merchants. Since the Chinese merchants were permitted to retain this important medium of communication in Shanghai, they were able to keep the Refugee Court constantly informed of all important intelligence throughout the whole of that troublous period.

If the Chinese Government thinks that it ought to buy up and own the whole of the telegraph service because it has a great deal to do with important business of State, regarding either the army or civil administration, then by analogous reasoning it must also buy up and own all the mining and railway enterprises throughout the Empire, since the railways are of service in transporting troops in time of war, and the minerals may be used in manufacturing weapons and munitions of war. But most of the railway and mining enterprises are owned by limited liability companies, which are either made up entirely of foreigners or of foreigners and Chinese alike. Since the mines and railways are in such a condition, can the Chinese Government buy them up even if it was rich enough to do so? Surely not. The Chinese Government wants to take over the Chinese Telegraph Service simply because it is a profitable concern. Now the Chinese Mining and Engineering Company is also a profitable concern; can the Chinese Government take it back! Surely not. And why? Because it is a company composed of foreigners and Chinese. In a word the Chinese Government could not possibly commit a greater mistake than snatching the telegraph service from the hands of its merchants in this most unfair way. Such a foolish and arbitrary act will simply discourage the merchants more than ever and prevent them from investing any money in enterprises in which the Government has power to interfere. This is emphatically a suicidal policy.

HISTORY OF THE CHINESE TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

In the 13th year of the Emperor Tung Chi's reign (1874), when Japan was suspected to have some designs upon Formosa, says the "Shen Pao," the late Shen Pao-ching, who had been Viceroy of the Liangkiang provinces, sent in a memorial to the Throne, applying for permission to establish a telegraph service in his native province, Fukien, so that the movements of Japan might be easily communicated. The application was granted, but nothing was done to carry out the proposal until the 5th year of Kuang-Hsu (1879), the late Li Hung-chang started a telegraphic communication between the Taku Forts and Tientsin. This was the beginning of the telegraph service now existing in the Chinese Empire. Li found this medium of communication so useful to him that in the 8th moon of the following year (1880) he suggested to the Government that the service should be extended to Kiangpeh, Chinkiang and Shanghai. The suggestion was approved and in the 9th moon of the same year, Li established a Telegraph College in Tientsin. He also established telegraph offices in Tientsin, Taku, Chining, Tsingkiangpu, Chinkiang, Soochow and Shanghai in quick succession. The extension was completed in the 10th moon of the 7th year of Kuang Hsu (1882) and involved an outlay of Tls. 178,700. Just at this time, the British, French, American and German Ministers applied to the Tsungli Yamen for permission to establish an International Telegraph Company in Shanghai, which was to lay a telegraph cable between Shanghai and Hongkong. This request having been granted the British Minister further asked that British merchants be permitted to lay cables from Shanghai to Ningpo, Wenchow, Foochow, Amoy and Swatow, in accordance with the promise made by the Tsungli Yamen in the 9th year of the Emperor Tung Chih. Li Hung-chang became alarmed at this news and made haste to order Sheng Hsün-huan, Director of the Tientsin and Shanghai Telegraph Offices, to consult with the Chinese merchants about the extension of the telegraph service from Soochow, and all the Treaty Ports in Chekiang and Fukien to Kwangtung to connect the line already established there by the Cantonese merchants, in order to protect the Chinese interests. This proposal was carried out, resulting in a total extension of 6000 li, which was completed in the 9th year of Kuang Hsu (1883) and involved an outlay of more than Tls. 400,000. In the same year another extension of more than 200 li of the service was effected, viz., that between Tientsin and Peking. In the following year the service was further extended to Shanhaikwan for a distance of more than 400 li. From that time forward, extensions of the telegraph service have been made in all directions and to-day we see telegraphic poles standing in every busy city of China like so many tall trees in a forest.

The above is a short history of the telegraph service in China, which has proved to be a very profitable concern. In fact it is the most profitable enterprise upon which the Chinese merchants have embarked since China was opened to international trade. But now we are surprised to find that an Imperial Decree has been issued ordering Yuan Shih-kai and Chang Chih-tung to buy up the shares of the Administration from the merchants, in order to turn it into a purely Government concern. This is a very unwise act on the part of the Government, as it will drive the already suspicious Chinese merchants further into their shell or reserve and prevent them from investing any capital in enterprises in developing the resources of the country in future. In our opinion not only the telegraph service ought not to be turned into a Government concern but, on the contrary, the present official directorship in the administration should be dispensed with and the merchants should be given more say in the management.—"Celestial Empire."

THE birth of a Royal Prince at Sandringham has established an interesting record in the history of the House of Hanover. No Heir-Apparent before—at least, since the accession of George I.—has had four boys living, or, indeed, has had four sons born to him before his accession. The new Prince, the first Prince of the King's reign, brings the number of the Prince of Wales's sons to four—the number of Queen Victoria's sons. King Edward has had three sons and four brothers, but only one son and one brother were living when he came to the throne. The death of the Duke of Clarence was one of the public sorrows of our own time, and the other son, born 31 years ago, died after a few hours. He would have been Prince Alexander had he lived. The new Prince is fifth in order of succession to the throne down, the order being:—(1) The Prince of Wales; (2) Prince Edward; (3) Prince Arthur; (4) Prince Henry; (5) The new Prince; (6) Princess Victoria of Wales.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, DECEMBER 26.

THE PREROGATIVE OF MERCY.

NOBODY will envy the Home Secretary the painful decisions he has been called upon to make this week. It has rarely happened that four women have been at one time in condemned cells in England, and until the Home Secretary had respited their sentences, there were lying under sentence of death in England four girl murderers between the ages of seventeen and twenty-four. A story has often been told of how Queen Victoria first exercised the prerogative of mercy in the case of a soldier, of whom, by persistent persuasion, she compelled the Home Secretary to say something which would justify her in granting a reprieve; and it is very easy to understand the feelings which the responsibility for such decisions must always arouse.

CAPITAL SENTENCES.

In our own time the prerogative of mercy is dispensed by the Home Secretary in Great Britain and the Lord Lieutenant in Ireland, always, of course, with the nominal sanction of the Sovereign. Every capital sentence in the United Kingdom is reported to one of these two officers by the Sheriff and the gaoler concerned, and as a rule the newspaper reports of the trial go with the notification. The Home Secretary—or, if in Ireland, the Lord Lieutenant—then becomes acquainted directly with the opinion of the judge, and, after hearing this, decides whether the circumstances call for his intervention. His decision is final, and, though the actual signature to a reprieve is that of the Sovereign, the signing is the formal act of the monarch, and the final responsibility rests upon the Crown's adviser.

THE JUDGE BEHIND THE BENCH.

The power of a judge in a capital case is much greater than many people imagine. He is an influence, generally the decisive influence, behind the bench, as well as when sitting upon it. It is the opinion of the judge which, nine times in ten, weighs with the Home Secretary, and the reports and memorials presented to the Home Office are often handed to the judge for his opinion. In every case, whether memorials are presented or not, the consultation between the Minister and the judge takes place by letter or in person, and before any capital sentence is carried out, the Home Secretary has the personal assurance of the judge as well as the verdict of the jury to guide him. It was suggested at one time that judges would refuse to attend personally at the Home Office, but such a refusal has never been known. "While I was Secretary of State," a Home Secretary said a few years ago, "I more than once sent for the judge in a matter where the punishment was penal servitude or imprisonment, and I should be greatly surprised had he hesitated to come to the Home Office."

THE AUTOCRAT OF THE KITCHEN.

The domestic servant problem, like the Turkish problem and the poor, is always with us, but even the tragedy of the kitchen has its lighter side. Here are two new and true stories of the domestic irrepressible. A good lady in North London was painfully shocked the other day to find a servant in a state of intoxication, and availed herself to the situation to give the maid a formal notice to quit. But the mistress, like many a nother of her race, had reckoned without her guest. "Oh, no madam, if you don't—know—when you've—got a good—servant—I know when I—have a—good mistress", said the maid between her hiccoughs, and she is in the kitchen still refusing to depart. It was in the same neighbourhood that a mistress dared to call her maid a donkey. "I won't be called an ass," returned the maid. "I didn't call you an ass, I said a donkey," said the mistress. Whereupon the maid: "But surely, madam, the two terms is synonymous!"

AN ISLAND WITH A PAST.

Tory Island, which the Government is said to have purchased, is a little kingdom of its own, nine miles off the Irish coast, with five hundred inhabitants whose manners and language are said to be quite foreign to those of the United Kingdom outside. How old the island is in history is not quite clear, but that it is an island with a past is well established by the ancient "Book of Ballymote," which declares that in distant and forgotten centries Tory Island was peopled by a race of giants and pirates, of whom some trace remains to this day in the shape of a ruined tower of undressed boulders, a monastery, two churches, and a curious cross.

A TRAGEDY OF TORY ISLAND.

The Government, if it is true that it has purchased the island, will have settled a difficulty which has asserted itself occasionally in this narrow little kingdom of Tory. More than once it has been thought desirable to send a warship to the island to enforce the payment of taxes—a concession to the outside world which the inhabitants of Tory have obstinately refused to make; and it was such an expedition which brought about the tragedy of which the Tory islanders talk to this day. Eighteen years ago the gunboat Wasp was sent to the island in the interests of good government, and to collect the taxes to pay for it, and the gunboat never returned. Nor did it reach its destination. It was wrecked on its way, on the treacherous south-west coast, and not one man of its crew lived to carry out the mission on which it had set out for Tory Island.

MISLAYING AN ELEPHANT.

The Gordon Highlanders monument sent out to be erected in South Africa is said to be missing and no more curious loss has been reported since an elephant was mislaid on a railway in Paris a year or two ago. The elephant arrived at the goods station quite unexpected and unwelcomed one Sunday morning, and during the whole of that day and the next was detained in the interests of some person or persons unknown. On Tuesday the police took charge of the animal, and arranged to take it to the pound, and at the last moment, when the elephant was beginning to resent the interference of the police, its driver appeared upon the scene. For two days, it transpired, he had been hunting his lost elephant, which the railway company had mislaid by delivering at the wrong station!

TOSSING IN THE BAY OF BISCAY.

The monument to the Gordon Highlanders is not the first thing of its kind to be lost, stolen, or strayed. Twenty-five years ago a vessel in the Bay of Biscay picked up a strange-looking object such as no ship had ever passed before—a floating cylinder twenty or thirty yards long, nine or ten feet wide at the base, and weighing a trifle of two hundred tons. The captain who found the mysterious vessel can little have imagined that it contained one of the oldest things in the world—a thing which, as Mr. Augustus Hare says, was for sixteen hundred years in front of the Temple where Moses received his education, where it stood as a silent spectator when Abraham took refuge in Egypt during the years of famine in Canaan. It witnessed the slavery and imprisonment of Joseph, and afterwards, in the day of his prosperity, his marriage with Asenath, daughter of Potipherah, priest of On. It looked down upon the meeting of Joseph and Jacob, and saw the boyhood of Moses.

FROM THE NILE TO THE THAMES.

This same silent spectator of the boyhood of Moses on the banks of the Nile, looks down to-day on the manhood of the great city on the banks of the Thames. The strange cargo which a passing ship found tossing in the Bay of Biscay was nothing other than the obelisk we all know to-day as Cleopatra's Needle—named so, perhaps, because it was intended to furnish the front of Cleopatra's palace. For fifty years and more it lay half buried in the sands of the Egyptian desert, and only after an expense of ten thousand pounds, and a great triumph of engineering, was it safely brought to England as the gift of Mehemet Ali. It was cut adrift in the Bay of Biscay to save the steamboat which towed it from destruction, and for days it tossed about in the bay, like a thing not made by hands.

"THAT BRAZEN FIEND."

London was saved this disappointment—only, however, to suffer another more unfortunate still. For weeks Big Ben lay at the foot of the clock tower, being struck hard blows every Saturday to test its sound, and the test failed. The bell, it was proved, would ultimately be broken by the blow of the hammer, and another bell had to be made. Much more wrangling took place before the second bell was made, but at length Big Ben II. was safely landed at the foot of the clock tower. In October, 1858, it was raised into its place, a weight of fifty-six thousand pounds raised to a height of two hundred feet, and then—another crack, another angry controversy, and this time a law suit arose. The peers were angry, and fragments of Big Ben were analysed by the greatest scientists of the day; but Big Ben still rings out the hours, in spite of the crack, which has been filled to save vibration. The author of "Music and Morals" was ashamed of a Parliament which sat for thirty-five years "under the hoarse, gong-like roar of that brazen fiend.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

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The London Joint Stock Bank,
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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
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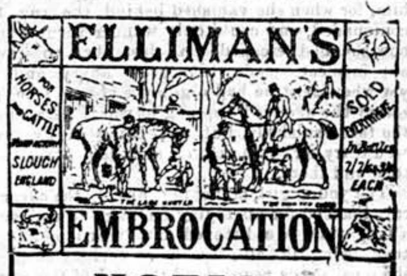

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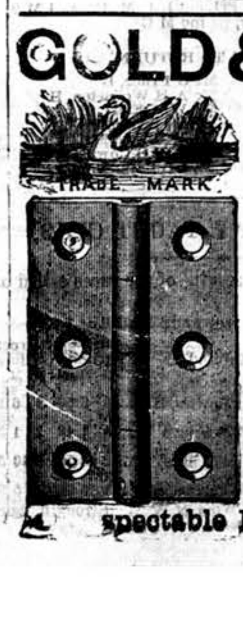

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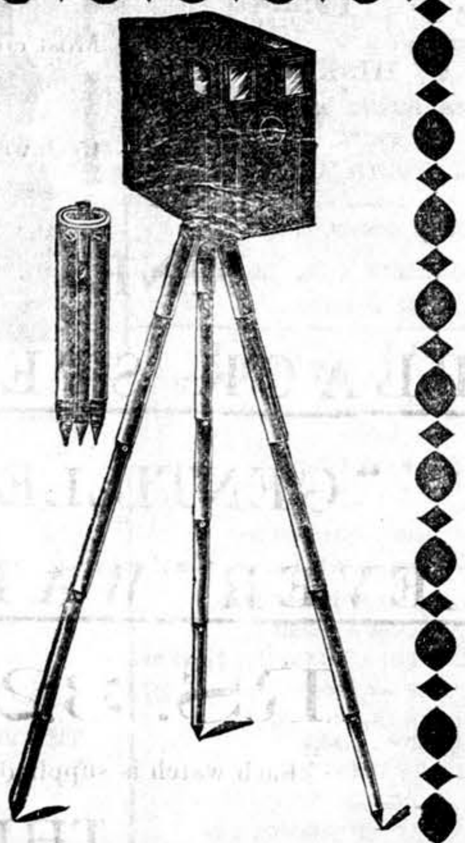

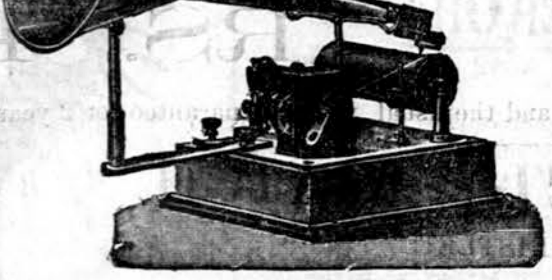

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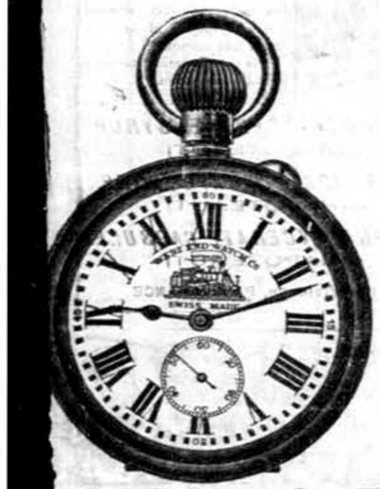

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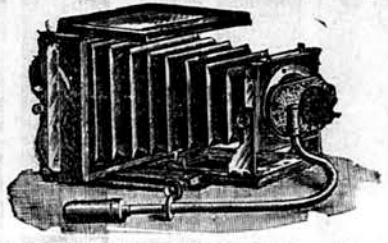

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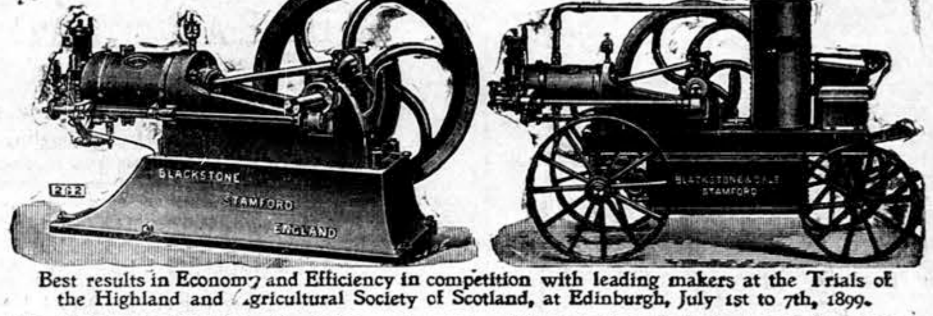

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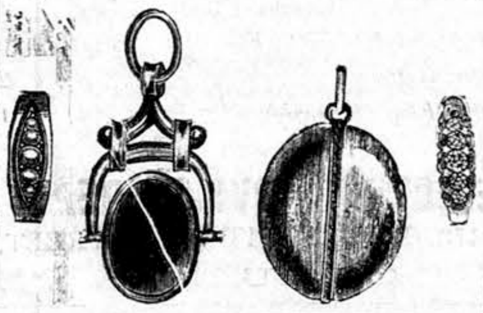

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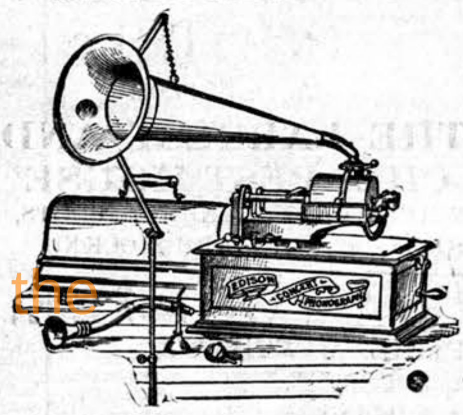

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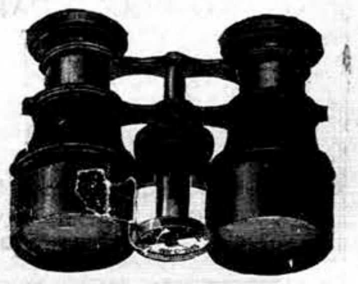

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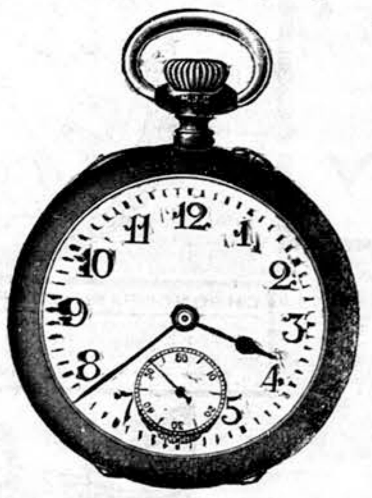

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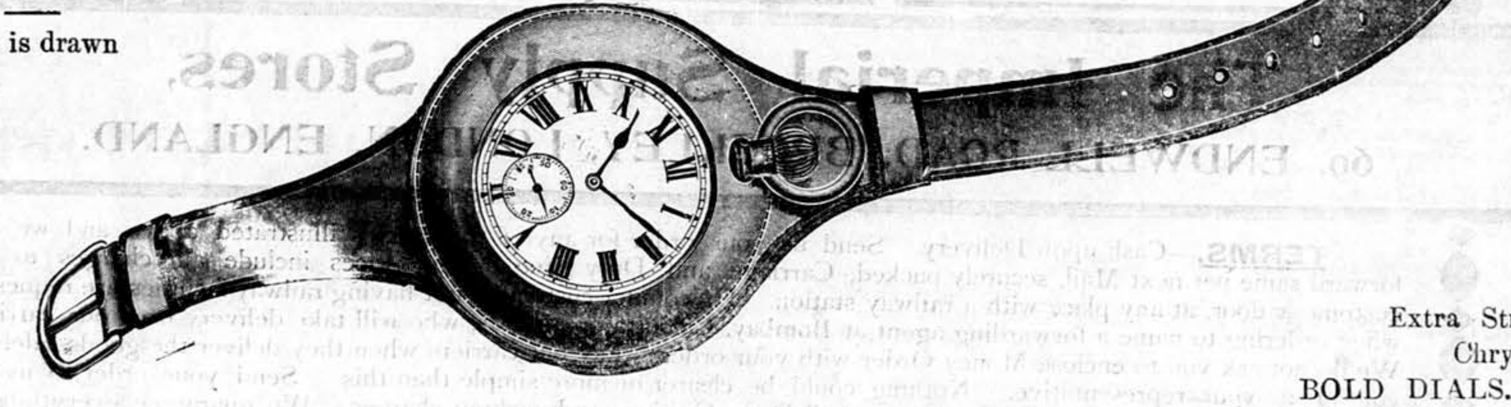

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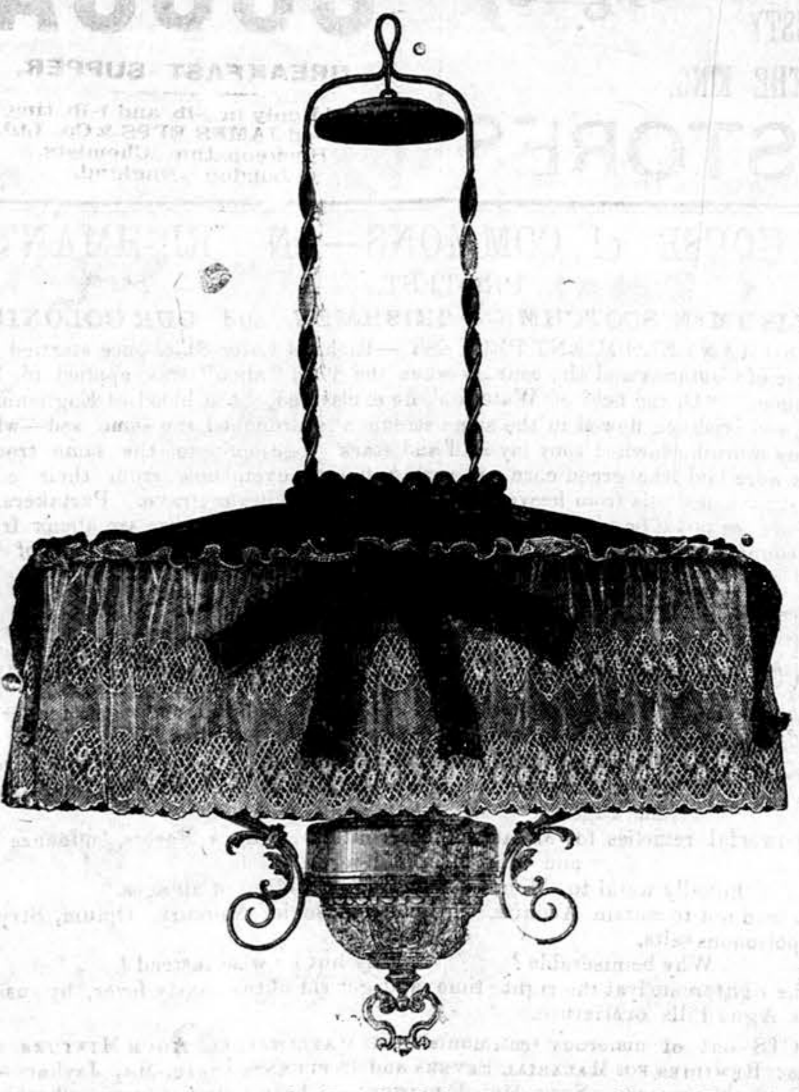

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